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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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NO ALLIED TROOPS GOING TO MANCHULI, TOKIO ANNOUNCES

Japanese Expedition There Entirely Separate From Siberia, Is Statement

BRITISH FIGHTING

Are Reported Engaged With Bolsheviki On The Ussuri Front

UNITY MOVE FAILS

Negotiations Between Horvath And Vladivostok Government At Deadlock

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, August 21.—The report that a portion of the American and French troops at Vladivostok are to be sent to Manchuli is semi-officially contradicted. The despatch of Japanese troops to Manchuli is a result of the Military Convention with China and is entirely separate from the military action in the Maritime Province, which is now under the sole command of General Otani.

British Troops Fighting

Harbin, August 21.—It is reported that the British troops are engaged in a battle with the Bolsheviki on the Ussurisk front and that the British casualties total one hundred while the enemy have lost seven hundred men and the battle is developing successfully.

General Diedrichs, the Commander of the Czechs, General Paris, the French representative, and Colonel Robertson, the British Military Attache at Peking, arrivad in Harbin at 2 p.m. today.

The British High Commissioner to Siberia, Sir Charles Eliot, is expected to arrive here this afternoon.

Vladivostok, August 21.—The negotiations between General Horvath and the members of the local Government have reached a deadlock, neither party offering sufficient concessions to effect an amalgamation.

Trouble For Americans

Vladivostok, August 22.—An American transport on its arrival yesterday sent interpreters to the Dockers' Union to request 250 men to help unload. Characteristically, these, prior to commencing work, convened a meeting on the transport and passed a resolution to unload supplies but not shells or artillery.

The dockers are hyper-bolsheviki and very sore because their delegate, Sukanoff, formerly President of the Vladivostok Soviet, is in prison.

Today a third American transport has arrived and is unloading by her own means.

The Japanese avoid using the dockers' aid and are utilising exclusively Chinese and Japanese, who are not addicted to this rage for meetings.

Notwithstanding the printers' strike, two newspapers were issued today, one having been set up by the monks of the adjacent monastery and the other by the professors of the local Eastern Institute.

How Troops Are Placed

The American forces are camped in the assembling plant of a big American locomotive works on the outskirts of the town instead of in the Russian barracks, which require much renovation. The Army headquarters are in a vacant building, which formerly housed the employes of a German-Russian merchandise firm, in the center of the town.

The Japanese are established in a commercial school on the bluff which overlooks the harbor.

The first shots have been exchanged four miles beyond Razdolny where the American railway guard, assisted by Japanese troops for a time, drove back a band of Chinese organised bandits, estimated to be 400 strong and armed with machine-guns and trench-mortars, which threatened to loot Razdolny.

Late arrivals from Habarovsk report that the enemy, since voluntary enlistment was replaced by conscription, have appreciably augmented their strength by drafting into service peasants, Ussuri Cossacks and

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Opium Growing Increases In Provinces On Promise Of Reopening Of Traffic

Great Smuggling Of Drug Into Shanghai And High Prices Asked By Syndicate For Selling Rights Delay Resumption

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, August 21.—The Chinese press appears to have entirely abandoned the agitation against opium but active opposition is being prepared with a view to stirring up the flagging zeal of the Chinese in this most important question in the history of China.

Reports from the interior agree that smoking has not shown much increase but the cultivation of poppy is becoming general and enormous quantities are being grown in Manchuria, Heilungkiang, Shensi and Yunnan, while morphine is being imported in vast quantities through Dairen.

The proceeds of the recent opium deal are still in Shanghai and large imports have been added from Hongkong.

If the Chinese public do not take up the matter foreign sympathisers can do little.

President Feng Kuo-chang has officially denied to a member of the American Legation that he is in any way connected with the deal and he is bound to support that statement officially. In that fact lies the opportunity of right-thinking Chinese to bring the full weight of public feeling to bear and to prevent China falling back into the old sodden and despised condition and becoming a bye-word among nations.

Great Smuggling Here Delays Syndicate Plans

Consistent smuggling of opium through the port of Shanghai and the inability of the Yah Chi syndicate, which has the monopoly for the sale of the drug here, to sublet its right to sell opium to individuals or corporations because of the terms demanded by the syndicate, may delay the legal sale of the drug in Shanghai, according to Sze Chai-chung, a member of the syndicate and a local opium dealer.

Numerous merchants have been negotiating for the rights to sell opium here but they complain that the contract offered by the syndicate is prohibitive. The prospective purchaser must agree to consume 60 chests of opium in Shanghai within two years and a half, he must deposit $1,000 for each chest he intends to sell and must pay $26,000 for each chest upon delivery. The entire 60 chests are to be delivered within 16 months. Local merchants object to tying up such an amount of money.

They complain of smuggling here and state that an average of two chests illegally enter this port daily. They claim that Japanese business houses play a prominent part in the illegal importation of the drug from Calcutta, Singapore, Tsingtau and Vladivostok and point out that the Japanese smuggler is practically immune from punishment as he guarantees delivery and refuses to accept money for the goods until delivery.

Smuggled opium can be purchased for a little over Taels 500 per ball, some Taels 250 less than the price demanded by the syndicate. With the minimum risk involved, the prospective purchasers insist that it is cheaper to buy smuggled opium than to purchase exclusive rights from the syndicate and sell government opium, according to Mr. Sze.

Defends Opium Deal

The syndicate official rallies to the defense of the action of Tuan's cabinet in allowing the resumption of the sale of opium here. Mr. Sze believes that the legalisation of opium selling by the Peking Cabinet will check smuggling. There is an actual demand for the drug, he says, because of the large number of people afflicted with the opium habit. This demand will now be satisfied legally, the Government will incidentally profit and smuggling will cease, says Mr. Sze. He claims that the proper time for the government to prohibit traffic in opium will be when the government opium deal is consummated. A vigorous campaign against smuggling will then solve the problem, he says.

The resumption of opium traffic in Shanghai is scheduled for Sept. 1, but the Yah Chi syndicate has yet to sublet any of its monopoly priveleges.

Meanwhile, objections to the resumption of the traffic pour into Peking from all sides.

Wednesday, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce telegraphed to the Peking Cabinet protesting against the revival of the sale of the drug. Another telegram was sent to President Feng.

The Kashing Chamber of Commerce has taken summary action against Li Chuan-sien, who pruchased the rights to deal in the drug in Chekiang Province from the Yah Chi syndicate. Li was expelled from the body although he has been a leading member for several years. The meeting was held Wednesday.

JAPANESE LINE TO RUN SHIPS TO NEW ORLEANS

Osaka Shosen Kaisha Starts Regular Service To Gulf Port In October

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New Orleans, August 21.—(Received by French Wireless).—Merchants welcome the announcement that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will inaugurate a regular steamship service between Japanese ports and New Orleans next October.

Dutch Premiership Refused By Bolens

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, August 20.—Jonkheer Bolens has declined to form a ministry.

ITALIAN SUBMARINE SINKS AUSTRIAN SHIP

Crosses Mined Area In Upper Adriatic In Daring Expedition

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 20.—The official communique issued by the Ministry of the Navy reports:

Submarine F7 crossed the mined areas in the upper Adriatic, entered the Gulf of Quarnerolo, torpedoed and sank a large Austrian steamer and afterward returned safely to its base.

Two Austrians seaplanes bombed Bari but subsequently fell into the sea, where they were captured.

DUTCH SHIP WITH GRAIN ALLOWED TO LEAVE U. S.

War Trade Board Grants Permission On Netherlands' Government's Request

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 21.—(Received by French Wireless).—The War Trade Board has granted the request of the Netherlands Government for permission for the steamship Sewana of Amsterdam to take a cargo of 10,000 tons of cereals to Holland. The Netherlands Government has agreed that the steamer on her next trip shall carry a cargo for the Belgian Relief Commission.

Mass Meeting Today To Plan Loan Drive

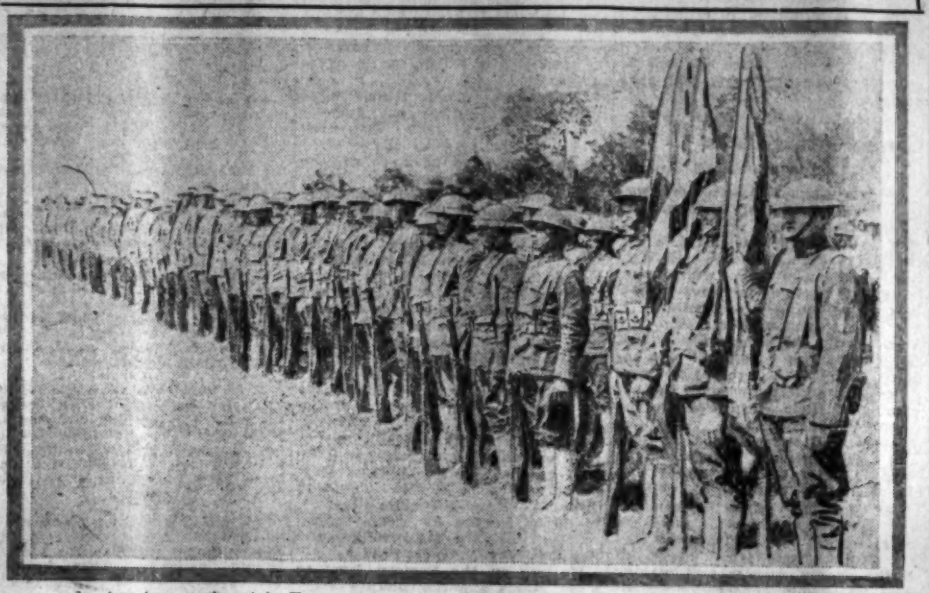
Americans To Discuss Campaign For Fourth Liberty Bond Issue

Shanghai Americans are invited to attend a mass meeting called by Consul in Charge N. T. Johnson for this afternoon to discuss and outline the plan of campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive which will be launched next month. The meeting is set for 4:30 p.m. and will be held in the courtrooms of the United States Court for China. A large attendance is expected and it is hoped to be able to appoint a committee and adopt plans so that the preliminary work to go ahead without delay.

The Weather

Hot and cloudy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 91 and the minimum 73, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 92.4 and 69.8.

American Regiment Honored By Descendant Of Rochambeau



An American regiment in France recently was honored by a descendant of Rochambeau, the great French leader who helped the Americans of 1776 win their independence. The regiment was presented with flags which they will carry at the head of their columns in battle. The photo shows the men after they have received the new battle banners.

SYNDICATE STARTED TO EXPORT CHINA RICE?

Wang Ko-ming Reported Behind Company Already Hoarding The Cereal

The food crisis in Japan with the resultant rumors that exportation of rice will soon be allowed is having marked effect in China. Former Minister of Finance Wang Ko-ming is reported to be organising a rice company known as the Da Yu Company, which though supposed to be established for the purpose of supplying army food is understood to be hoarding the cereal for exportation. Two supposed agents of the new concern arrived at Shanghai yesterday and held interviews with leading rice merchants here. They immediately left for Wusih, the rice center.

The price of rice in Shanghai continues to rise, although not so rapidly as during the first few days. The Civil Governor of Kiangsu, Mr. Chi Yao-lin, however, is doing his utmost to check the rise. Besides emphatically denying that the ban will be lifted, he has instructed the local Customs authorities to spare no effort in searching for rice on outgoing ocean steamers. It is believed that already a large quantity of this food is being smuggled from Shanghai. Customs Inspectors are now posted at all wharves in Shanghai and Pootung to scrutinise the vessels.

NO TRAMS OR BUSSES IN STREETS OF LONDON

Strike Is Spreading, Though Majority Of Railway Employes Continue To Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 20.—The streets of London continue to be without buses or trams and the strike is spreading. The point at issue is becoming absorbed in the general argument that women workers doing the same work as men are entitled to the same pay.

The unions of the men on strike confer tomorrow, when important decisions are anticipated.

The great majority of the railway employes continue to work but efforts are being made to bring them out. The tubes are overwhelmed with traffic, adding enormously to the inconvenience of the public.

GERMANY VIOLATES PRISONER AGREEMENT

Officers Repatriated From Switzerland Sent To Ukraine For Military Duty

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 21.—(Received by French Wireless).—An official French despatch states that German officers formerly interned in Switzerland and then repatriated have been sent for military duty in the Ukraine in violation of the agreement signed between France and Germany at Berne.

Spanish Note Warns Berlin Of Reprisals Against Submarines

German Ships Will Be Seized For All Spanish Ships Torpedoed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, August 20.—It is officially announced that the Council of Ministers on the 20th finally approved the note recapitulating the outrages committed by Germany, as the result of which twenty percent of the Spanish mercantile marine has been sunk and over a hundred Spanish lives lost, and declaring that any fresh torpedoing would be followed by the seizure, as a temporary measure for the duration of the war, of the German ships anchored in Spanish ports to an amount corresponding with the sunken Spanish tonnage.

Instructions to this effect have been sent to the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin. It is hoped that the German Government will recognise that this decision is not incompatible with the strict neutrality which Spain has always observed and intends to observe.

San Sebastian, August 20.—Senor Dato, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, denies that the Government has received a note from Germany intimating the rupture of relations.

Liang Shih-yi Elected Speaker Of Senate

Chu Chi-ling, Also A Monarchist, Is Named Vice-Speaker

By a vote of 119 to 104, Mr. Liang Shih-yi was elected speaker of the Senate yesterday, according to a Peking telegram last night. Mr. Chu Chi-ling, former Civil Governor of Chihli, was elected Vice-speaker. The House elected Mr. Liu En-keh Vice-speaker by 176 to 81.

More War Stamps At U.S. Post Office

American Postmaster Everett welcomed a shipment of 16,00) War Savings Stamps which arrived on the Colombia, a few hours after he had sold the last of his stock. The shipment represents a valuation at maturity of G.$80,000. The stamps are selling this month at G.$4.19, going to G.$4.20 on September 1. Mr. Everett to date has sold about $100,000 worth of the miniature War Bonds Between the time of running out of stock and the arrival of the new consigment the Postmaster took orders for $160 worth.

U. S. Allots Big Sum For Loans To Farmers

Board Will Advance Small Sums In Regions Suffering From Weather

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 21.—(Received by French Wireless).—The Agricultural Department of the United States Farm Labor Board has allotted among the farmers of five states the sum of G.$5,000,000 provided by the Government for small loans to farmers in regions stricken by heat or drought for seed purposes.

WANT SHANGHAI NURSES TO SERVE IN SIBERIA

Call Comes From Vladivostok For American Women To Serve In Expeditionary Hospitals

How many American nurses can Shanghai furnish for service with the expeditionary forces in Siberia?

A call for volunteers from this vicinity reached here last night, sent from Vladivostok by Dr. Teusler, in charge of the American Red Cross relief work in Siberia, to Mr. W. A. B. Nichols, secretary of the local chapter of the American Red Cross. The women volunteers may be needed at any moment and immediate mobilisation of the available workers is desirable, according to the telegram. The text of Dr. Teusler's appeal reads:

"We wish to form a reserve corps of American nurses to be ready for immediate mobilisation on telegraphic call. How many can Shanghai and vicinity supply? Will receive regular Red Cross nurses' salary."

The nurses would probably be called on to serve in the base hospital which the Red Cross is establishing at Harbin, or in the smaller branch relief hospitals which are to be established along the railway. The local chapter of the society has been requested to purchase 500 beds for hospital use in this connection as well as quantities of hospital supplies.

Another appeal made by the local organisation to aid the Siberian expedition is for four Ford automobiles, new or second hand, for the use of the relief workers in the North. Anyone having one of these cars which he may care to sell is requested to communicate with Mr. W. A. B. Nichols. It is impossible to purchase the cars from the dealers as the stock is exhausted at present, so the call is issued to the private owners.

WEST FRONT REDUCED 50 MILES BY DRIVE

Allies Well Back In Old Lines Near The Oise, Says March

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 21.—(Received by French Wireless).—General March, the Chief of Staff, in his weekly conference with the press, said that as a result of the successes obtained by the Allies during the past month the battlefront in France from Rheims to the North Sea has been reduced from 250 miles to less than 200. He said that on the plains near the Oise the advance of the Allies had put them well back to the old line held in 1916 and 1917.

In Flanders the points of the salient bent by the Allied attacks southwest of Meteren on the north flank and near Merville on the south side had made the sector unhealthy for the enemy and he had been forced to withdraw from one to two miles on a front of fourteen miles.

BRITISH AIR ATTACKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 20.—Air Ministry Official. Last night we attacked areodromes, railways, hangars, trains and various targets on the ground with bombs and machine-guns. All our machines returned.

BRITISH LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE NORTH OF ANCRE

Foch Directs Still Another Blow At Reeling German Line

GAIN THREE MILES

French Also Win Great Victory, Advancing To Outskirts Of Lassigny

AT EDGE OF NOYON

10,000 Prisoners In Two Days Between Oise And Aisne Alone

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, August 21.—(Received by French Wireless).—The French have advanced three miles along the river Oise and reached Sempigny, a mile from the outskirts of Noyon. They have captured Carlepont and Cuts. The British have advanced more than two miles on a front of 8½ miles north of the Ancre.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 21.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We attacked at 4:55 this morning on a wide front northward of the Ancre, and are making satisfactory progress.

We completely repulsed strong attacks against our new positions northward of the Scarpe, slightly improved our positions in the neighborhood of Fampoux, and advanced our line during the night time between Festubert and the River Lawe. We captured Le-Touret.

English troops carried out a successful local operation on a mile front in the Locre sector. All the objectives were taken, and a number of prisoners.

Offensive Nine Miles Wide

2:30 p.m.—It was the 3rd Army under General Sir Julian Byng that attacked this morning. The front was nine miles between Moyenneville and Beaucourt-sur-Ancre. It was launched without an artillery preparation and was a complete surprise for the enemy.

It is reliably reported that Courcelles and Achiet-le-Petit have been captured and unofficially that Achiet-le-Grand also fell into our hands. If the latter report is correct the advance at this point will be for three miles.

At Lassigny's Outskirts

Paris, August 19.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

Between the Matz and the Oise we continued to progress. We captured Fresnieres, notwithstanding a desperate resistance, and reached the western outskirts of Lassigny. Farther south we succeeded in debouching from Thiescourt Woods.

On our right we captured Pimprez, on the bank of the Oise, and pushed as far as the southern outskirts of Dreslincourt.

North of the Aisne, completing our success between Carlepont and Fontenoy, we captured the village of Morsam. The number of prisoners we have taken in this region since yesterday reaches 2,200.

Three German machines were brought down yesterday

French Take Villages

Paris, August 20.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

There have been reciprocal bombardments in the regions of Lassigny and Dreslincourt.

Yesterday evening, between the Oise and the Aisne we occupied the village of Vassens, northwestward of Morsam.

The enemy carried out an abortive raid westward of Maison-de-Champagne.

German aeroplanes bombarded Nancy yesterday evening. Six civilians were killed and twenty wounded.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

South of the Avre, after a bitter struggle, we captured Beauvraignes.

In the course of our advance

yesterday between the Matz and the Oise we took 500 prisoners.

French Attack East Of Oise

East of the Oise we attacked this morning an a front of twenty-five kilometers from Bailly to the Aisne.

On the left of this front we reached the southern borders of the Forest d'Ourscamp and the outskirts of Carlepont and Calsnes.

In the center we captured Lombray and Bierancourdelle, and gained a footing on the plateau north of Vassens.

On the right we captured the villages of Vezaponin, Tartiers, Cuisy-en-Almont, Osly and Courtil.

We made an average advance of four kilometers on the whole front and took over 8,000 prisoners.

Altogether we have taken over 10,000 prisoners since the 19th between the Oise and the Aisne alone.

German Resistance Futile

Paris, August 21.—Reuter's special correspondent at the French front says that General Mangin yesterday found the Germans strongly entrenched and ready for his attack, which they had made every disposition to parry with their best units. Thus there was no question of surprise or withdrawal "according to plan." It was a battle of equal forces in which the Germans had to retreat after defeat and suffering extremely heavy losses.

The French are now fighting in more hilly and more difficult country.

London, August 20.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

There has been local fighting on both banks of the Scarpe. We repulsed attacks southward of the river against the posts which we had established eastward of the former line held by the enemy.

We advanced a short distance eastward of Fampoux after sharp fighting in which we took prisoners.

British East Of Merville

We also gained further ground on both sides of the Lys and also took Le Pinettie and are eastward of Merville. We also took Vierhouck and La Couronne northward of Merville and repulsed a raid northeastward of Locre.

Aviation.—Early this morning we made a very successful attack on Phalempin aerodrome southward of Lieee, dropped many bombs from a low height, machine-gunned targets on the ground, hit several aeroplane sheds and started big fires and drove off enemy machines which attempted to interfere. All our machines returned.

We also bombed Bruges Docks, the Roisel railway and a number of dumps. The total weight of the bombs dropped during the day was 15½ tons.

We brought down fourteen enemy machines and drove down seven out of control. Seven British machines are missing.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday morning:

We advanced our line to the neighborhood of the Vieux-Berquin-Outtersteen Road, taking 182 prisoners.

We repulsed four attacks on our posts northeastward of Chilly.

We carried out a successful raid on a post westward of Braye.

Our patrols made further progress between the river Lawe and the River Lys and are now eastward of the Paradis-Merville Road.

Mangin Advances Quickly

General Mangin attacked again today on a front of ten miles between the Oise and the Aisne and his advance is proceeding well. A maximum depth of two miles has been attained and 500 prisoners have already been taken.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports this evening:

Our advance this morning was on a front of 20 miles from Pimprez to Fontenoy.

During the night the Germans brought up fresh divisions from a long distance in the rear, a jaeger division which captured Mont Kemmel being shifted from the region of Soissons to resist the shock of General Mangin's attack. These reinforcements were of little avail. Three hours after their attack began the French had pressed forward an average distance of two and an eighth miles on the whole front and thousands of prisoners had been taken. The German infantry fought well but the artillery was feeble and its aviation non-existent.

The whole German front line was passed an hour after the attack began. The most difficult part of the operation was the passage of Audignicourt Ravine, the northern edge of which form the German main line of resistance.

2,800 Prisoners In Few Hours

10:35 p.m.—Reuter's Agency learns that General Mangin's army has captured the villages of Cuts and Vezaponin, and had taken 2,800 prisoners today by three o'clock in the afternoon.

The maximum advance today at Cuts is three miles over very difficult ground.

The French are on the plateau east of Tartiers and are making progress towards Camelin. The Germans are stiffly resisting at Hill 160, east of Le Mesnil. The French attacks are proceeding.

Whole German Front Menaced By New Moves

The battle position is becoming extraordinarily interesting. General Mangin's advance today means that the enemy will probably be forced to retire from his positions along the Vesle and the Aisne to Chemin-des-Dames. The French now threaten to outflank not only the line of the Aisne but also the Chaulnes-Roye-Lassigny line. Moreover, any further deep thrust would carry General Mangin to the Ailette and force the gates of Chemin-des-Dames.

General Humbert's army on General Mangin's left, continues to progress in the valley of the Oise, where the Germans are stubbornly resisting.

The French press expresses satisfaction that the latest British advance in the Lys sector has freed the important mining center of Calonne.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires today:

Our patrols maintained a steady pressure on the withdrawing enemy and inflicted considerable casualties.

It is manifest that the enemy continues in a jumpy condition. Early this morning he furiously barraged the La Clytte-Scherpenberg Road, apparently as a protective measure as no infantry movement followed.

In our advance near Vieux-Berquin all our objectives were gained.

The enemy troops which are now falling back belong to the 6th German Army commanded by General von Quast, while General von Bernhardi is the Corps Commander directly concerned. As the latter's writing embrace tactical theories to fit every conceivable situation, it remains to be seen how far these will be vindicated in practice.

Much rain has fallen during the night but the ground is still good going.

German Plans Upset By New Allied Blows

London, August 20.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires this evening:

If the German retirement is according to plan, they are now confronted with a situation which must complicate their calculations. Their hasty abandonment of Merville on the 18th was doubtless due to our unexpectedly obtaining possession of the dominating contour east of Merris. Up to the present we have followed the Germans since the beginning of their withdrawal to the extent of 6,000 yards.

A captured order signed by General Schischwitz, General von Hutier's Chief of Staff, states that the homeward mails of the Second Army have been specially examined and disclosed a wholesale disregard of the regulations. Officers and men are writing "exaggerated accounts" of the enemy success and making false statements concerning casualties and the shortage of food and clothing, etc. The order points out that the writing of pessimistic letters is a punishable offence. It is definitely stated that the 418th Infantry regiment refused to obey an order to attack at Puisieux recently and sent a written protest to the regimental commander.

Nineteen officers and 843 men have been taken prisoners in Flanders up to last night and the enemy's losses have been very heavy.

London, August 20.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has telegraphed to General Sir Henry Rawlinson expressing his warmest congratulations to all concerned in the magnificent success recently gained by the 4th British Army.

B.A.T. Man Killed Serving In France

Captain H. H. Taylor Victim Of Accident While With Labor Corps

The British American Tobacco Company's flag flew at half-mast yesterday as a mark of respect to Captain H. Harker Taylor, formerly connected with the firm, news of whose death while with the Chinese Labor Corps in France has been received. The word received stated that he was killed accidentally and no particulars were given.

Captain Taylor came out to China about 20 years ago to join the firm of Schroder, Wilkans & Co., as a partner He afterward joined Frazer & Co., and still later Mustard & Co., going for them to Mukden. He was in their Shanghai office, however, for some months prior to leaving for the front in 1916. He was formerly a sergeant in "A" Company, British, S.V.C., and wore the China Medal. Captain Taylor married a sister of Mrs. E. L. Marsh.

Bureau To Take Care Of Overseas Students

Department To Make Things Easier For Chinese Who Return To Study Here

To facilitate the coming to China of overseas Chinese students who wish to study or to work in their mother country, the World's Chinese Students' Federation has inaugurated a department for their benefit. An employment bureau has been established and an advisory committee appointed. The Federation is publishing a directory of the educational institutions in China, the nature of the schools and their expenses. Special committees have been appointed also to receive and entertain new comers from abroad and to minister their needs.

RUSSIAN SOCIALIST DETAINED IN SHANGHAI

Mr. Joseph Malkin, Radical Writer For American Publications, Is Held

Mr. Joseph Malkin, a Russian Socialist and journalist, will appear before the Russian Consulate Court this morning protesting against the decree of the Russian Consul-General ordering him to return to Vladivostok. Mr. Malkin arrived here on the Simbirsk yesterday and the Russian Consul-General requested the Municipal Police to hold him for investigation. Mr. Malkin hopes to make his home here and plans to write articles on Russia for Shanghai publications.

Mr. Malkin, born in Russia, went to the United States as a political emigrant early in 1910. The story of his life in America is the story of so many who have found the gates of opportunity opened to them in the new world. With absolutely no knowledge of the English language and without funds, he worked during the day and studied at night. After passing through his preparatory course in night schools he entered the University of Michigan and was graduated in the class of 1916. He was a contributor to the New York Call, the Independent Socialist Review and other socialistic journals. He lectured all over the United States, attempting to tell the people of America of the slavery of the Russian people.

After the revolution in Russia in 1917 he went to Petrograd and since then has been in all parts of Russia and Siberia, closely observing the political and economic situation. While in Russia, he wrote several articles for the Metropolitan and The Saturday Evening Post.

He was on the Eastern front as a journalists, saw the collapse of the great Russian army and was with the soldiers of his country when Riga was taken.

"The army became demoralised because the soldiers thought they saw the rays of freedom dawning, they were tired of the tyranny of the Russian officers, they realised that they were free—and they deserted by the thousands," said Mr. Malkin.

Uruguay Is Sending Mission To Wilson

Development Of Closer Relations With United States Is Object

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 21.—(Received by French Wireless).—Dr. Balthasar Brum, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Uruguay, at the head of a special mission is coming to the United States to discuss with American officials the further development of the friendly relations existing between Uruguay and the United States.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 20.—There was an increase in imports totaling £19,067,253 and a decrease in exports totaling £16,189,237 from the United Kingdom last month as compared with July last year.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 20.—The Times states that though a definite decision is awaited, it is probable that the representative of India at the periodical meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet will be the Secretary of State for India.

$1 opens a Savings Account.
$100 opens a Checking Account.

HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS.

America, Australia, Canada, China, England, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Scotland, Switzerland, Wales.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

News Brevities

Dr. Alvin J. Cox, head of the Bureau of Science of the Philippine Islands, is a passenger on the Colombia, going to Manila this morning.

* * *

A Chinese was stabbed in both legs and robbed of $11.50 by unknown Chinese last night while riding in a ricsha on Siking Road.

* * *

Lieut. G. R. Raymond, aide de camp to General H. A. Greene, commander of the Philippine Department of the United States Army, is a through passenger on the Pacific Mail liner Colombia.

* * *

Charles E. Kline of the U. S. Consulate left yesterday for a vacation in Peking.

* * *

A Chinese shopkeeper whose place is located on the Rue du Consulat appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with selling electric dry cells bearing the forged trade mark of the National Carbon Co, Inc., an American firm. The cells purported to be "Colombia Dry Cells." Mr. J. B. Davies appeared to prosecute the case on behalf of the complainant firm. The case was remanded one week.

* * *

The Shanghai Tramways announces that beginning next Monday the address of the company's head offices will be No. 7 Soochow Road, between Museum and Szechuen Roads. The new telephone number, to all departments, will be Central 601.

* * *

Misappropriation of sums totaling Tls. 5,746 was the charge brought against a Chinese rent collector and shopkeeper in the Mixed Court yesterday by the firm of Fah Kee. The misappropriations are alleged to have been made at various times during the last eight years.

* * *

A Chinese was given a sentence of three weeks' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for theft of twenty panes of glass from an unoccupied house on Fokien Road.

* * *

The body of a Chinese woman who had evidently committed suicide was found hanging from a tree in the Yangtszepoo district yesterday morning.

* * *

A mail for America will close this evening at 5 o'clock, the ship leaving tomorrow morning.

* * *

Peking papers announce the engagement of Mr. Wilfred Alexander of the British Consular Service in China and eldest son of Sir Claud Alexander to Mary Prudence, daughter of Mr. Guy Acheson, Commissioner of Customs at Peking.

* * *

The Pacific Mail Liner Colombia will leave for Manila and Hongkong this morning at 10 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. Wang Yi-mei, one of the best known Chinese silk merchants in Shanghai, passed away yesterday. He was director of several guilds and was interested in many factories and filatures in Chekiang and this province.

SPECIAL RESERVE RATION FOR MEN IN TRENCHES

Packed In Hermetically Sealed Tins For Use In Emergencies

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 21.—(Received by French Wireless).—The War Department announces that a special reserve ration has been adopted for use in the trenches in France. It is packed in galvanised iron tins hermetically sealed as a protection from gas poisoning and consists of hard beef, corned beef, corned beef hash, roast beef, salmon, sardines, soluble coffee, sugar, salt and a can opener. It is to be used only in emergency. The men in the trenches are normally supplied with hot freshly cooked food.

U. S. Marine Aviator Performs Great Feat

Takes Part In Fifteen Bombing Raids In Three Weeks With British

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 21.—(Received by French Wireless).—The Navy Department announces that Lieutenant Edmund Chamberlain, an aviator belonging to the Marine Corps, in three weeks participated in fifteen bombing raids over the German lines accompanied by a British air squadron which recently attacked. He took part in five raids in one day without mishap and rendered conspicuous service. Returning over Bruges he was shelled continuously for forty-five minutes and while six British machines were put out of action he was not daunted and returned ready for another flight.

CONSTIPATED CHILDREN

Constipation is one of the most common ailments of childhood and the child suffering from it cannot thrive. To keep the little one well the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. Concerning them Mrs. Romain Poirier, Mizonette, N. B. says:—My baby suffered from constipation but thanks to Baby's Own Tablets he is perfectly well again." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 60 cents the vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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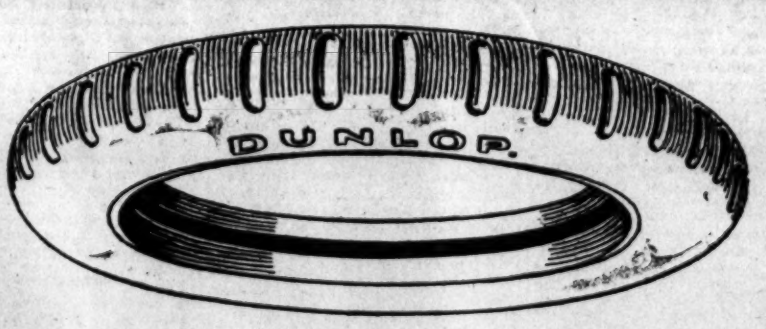

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Shantung Missionary Writes Of Coolie Camps In France

American Officers Co-operating In Plans To Improve Conditions Among Chinese And Provide Education Work

China Press Correspondence

Laichowfu, Shantung, August 15.—The missionaries at this place feel a deeper interest in the religious work being done in France, since we have one of our number working there. Rev. C. A. Leonard went over for work under the British government for the Chinese labor battalion. He has since been transferred to the American forces who have Chinese working for them. These Chinese seem to be attached to the aviation corps.

The papers have already chronicled the death of an American missionary, Rev. Mr. Wellwood. He and Mr. Leonard were acquainted in New York and went to France about the same time. At first it was the intention to send Mr. Leonard to Ypres, but this Mr. Wellwood was sent there instead. He with a Chinese Y.M.C.A. secretary were killed by enemy bombs.

Since so many Chinese had gone from this region and had sent back no letters to their anxious relatives, your correspondent suggested to Mr. Leonard that the authorities in France should allow and encourage writing to China, that it would have a wholesome effect here. I quote in part from his last letter.

"I was especially interested in what you had to say about the need of the Chinese in France to write to their people at home. You will be interested to know that the paragraph that you wrote urging that something be done toward linking up these laborers with the home people has been a great benefit in bringing about the very thing that you desired. You will notice that I quoted the paragraph in the report I send you. When we collected the 15,000 and more Francs referred to in the report, the Paris office first decided not to receive it, although the District Y.M.C.A. secretary had told me to go ahead and receive the money and he would be responsible for getting it through to China. After the Paris office had turned it down, W. S. Elliott, District Secretary Boyle and I, together with Mr. Edwards of the Y.M.C.A. in Peking, who was here at the time, had a meeting and wrote a strong letter to the Paris office urging them to accept this money and advance it through the Shanghai office.

"We made especial use of your letter in this regard and you will be glad to know that the money was accepted. I believe that what you had to say had much to do with it. You will see that I have formulated a letter in Chinese and have given each man a copy also a written envelope in Chinese and Franch for use in writing to China. Of course where a man prefers to write his own letters we furnish free of charge stationary as he may desire.

"I hope later to write some letters to Chinese newspapers telling them of the conditions among the Chinese in France. There is no reason why the relatives should feel uneasy, for an effort is being made to treat the Chinese fairly and they are certainly getting due consideration at this place. I feel, though not saying it boastingly, that my coming here has had much to do with this. Not that I have done more than anyone else could have done, but largely due to the fact that the Commanding Officer is a very fine man and is anxious to treat the Chinese justly. This is a wonderful opportunity here and I am trying to make good. I have worked much harder than I intended, but my efforts have not been in vain. As the work becomes better organised, I hope to have more time for rest and visiting some of the other camps where I am also needed."

Mr. Leonard finds much interest among the American officers with whom he is associated in religious and other conditions in the Far East, and is doing his part to make these bonds closer. He further writes:

"With the exception of perhaps one or two American officers in this camp, I have full co-operation in my work, and some of the officers in charge, although very busy, have consented to teach English to the Chinese in their companies. I hope next week to open English classes and perhaps also begin a number of French classes and also some Chinese classes for Chinese who cannot read. I have begun some Bible classes led by Chinese Christians whom I am preparing to teach.

"I was appointed to go into Belgium and work with the Chinese in the British lines, but am gratified to find myself here, some distance from the front where things are quiet, and the Chinese are largely from our own section, and where I may work in connection with our own good American officers. We find them princely men, and though the temptations in France are great, and some may yield, I am prone to believe along with a good many physicians and others that the morals of the men over here are as good as at home. If they do not go back home as good or better than they came, it is no fault of the Y.M.C.A., for this organisation is certainly endeavoring to do its part.

"I had the pleasure of attending part of the Mother's Day exercises at the big hut just across the field from our Chinese camp, and it was an inspiration. I have here a nice little office in which I also sleep, that was once a French stable, but has been converted into a comfortable living room. I was told today that one of my buildings is now on the road. When that comes and is erected by Uncle Sam, we shall be able to do more for the Chinese."

That the place in which this aviation corps is located did not remain quiet (as Mr. Leonard was congratulating himself) may be judged from the fact that his wife in Louisiana in June unexpectedly had a cablegram, announcing his safety. The tide of war had rolled in on them and destroyed their quiet.

Philippines News Notes

A serious blow to the hemp business of the Philippine Islands was struck by the war trade board of the United States in a cablegram to insular authorities stating that no hemp could be exported from the Philippines to any country other than the United States unless a special permit was secured from the War Trade authorities in the United States. The effect of the order will be a temporary stop to all hemp exports to Great Britain which is one of the great purchasers of Philippine hemp.

Sweeping changes in the department of the Philippines—the most notable since the exodus of officers to the United States, a year ago last July—followed the relieving of Brigadier General Evans of command by Brigadier General Henry A. Greene. These changes affect the posts of adjutant general, department inspector, chief of staff, militia officer, and assign a number of the incoming officers to the higher posts of the Philippine Scouts, others to the other organisations stationed in Manila, chiefly the 27th infantry, and two lieutenant colonels of infantry to the Philippine National Guard.

Practically all of the American officers of the Philippine constabulary and a good many Filipino officers who have seen long service in that organisation have expressed their intention to resign from the government service before January 1, 1919, when the law reducing their salaries and abolishing their longevity pay will take effect. This separation will cripple the Philippine constabulary to such an extent that "it will be a menace rather than a support to the government."

Every month sees an increase in the amount of articles turned out by the Philippine Red Cross women. The August shipment which is now being packed will fill 36 cases, the record output. Last month there were 31 cases, and the Red Cross workers declared this month that the September shipment would not be less than 40 cases. The articles shipped in August:

Gauze dressings	33,485
Abdominal binders	6,400
Triangular bandages (slings)	4,930
T. bandages	1,085
Pajama suits (outing flannel)	770
Bed shirts	1,027
Operating room gowns	37
Sweaters	120
Socks	110
Wristlets	15
Helmets	5
Hot water bag covers	8
Handkerchiefs	204

With a mild epidemic of dysentery raging in Manila and with the forces of the Philippine health service concentrating on a vaccination campaign the serum making facilities of the Philippine bureau of science have been over-taxed for many months. There is a lack of trained personnel, and quarters for the manufacture of the serum are so cramped as to hamper the work. Recently, after long urging, the bureau of science officials were able to get funds which will enable them to move their serum laboratory from the residence district to one of the city suburbs.

Final steps towards the establishment of a central rural credit bank in the city of Manila rest in the hands of the Governor General, who is considering with J. Elmer Delaney of the National Bank certain phases of the new bank's organisation, in which he is extremely interested, it is understood. Already undersecretary Corpus of agriculture has been pledged no less than P.200,000 with which to capitalise and incorporate the new bank. Teodoro Yangco has lent his full support to the project, being represented in this connection by Mr. Corpus himself, and, likewise, Vicente Madrigal and the Pacific Commercial Company both have stated their readiness to lend their financial backing to the scheme to help out the poor farmer in the distant province, for such in reality the reason for the establishment of the central rural credit bank.

The Bureau of Commerce and Industry is preparing a trade directory for the Philippines, to be used in advancing trade of and with the Island, both by the local and American offices of the bureau. Director James J. Rafferty leaves for the United States at the end of the month to open the New York office of the bureau there. He will remain for some time in the United States as director while the burden of responsibility for the Philippine work will fall upon Fidel A. Reves, Filipino assistant director.

TERAUCHI WILL HEAR PRESS GRIEVANCES

Committee Of Japanese Newspaper Men Appointed Following Frequent Suppressions

Tokio, August 15.—Owing to the frequent suppression of newspapers of late, the councillors of the Shinjukai, an association of the proprietors and editors of Japanese papers in Tokio, held a meeting yesterday to discuss the seeming lack of unification in the control of the press as dealt with by the authorities. Some of the councillors insisted on calling an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the association so that the subject might be discussed in an exhaustive manner, but it was finally decided to elect a committee which will lay their grievances before the Premier and the Home Minister and ask for an improvement in the control of the press.

Mr. Kuroiwa, proprietor of the Yorodzu, and four other members were chosen to form the committee.

LONG LIVE U.S., SHOUTS FAMOUS SOCIALIST

Meyer London, Only Socialist In Congress, Appeals For Loyality To America

New York, July 5.—"The graves of our fathers are not here but the cradles of our children are here, and I shall live for my country and the country of my child," said Representative Meyer London at the celebration in Tompkins Square yesterday morning. At another point in his speech he said:

"I hope the very appearance of a million American troops on the western front will bring the war to a conclusion. But certainly we cannot bring about the termination of the war earlier by showing division.

There was a striking contrast between Mr. London's address and the orthodox Socialist utterances of the other speakers. While those who followed him mentioned the war only incidentally, Mr. London made that his main topic and reiterated his belief in the justice of the Nation's cause. He warned his hearers not to be misled by "dogma" and, without referring to the anti-war stand of the Socialist Party, lashed those who would be "neutral" in the present conflict.

This Fourth In World Crisis

"This Fourth comes in an extraordinary crisis of the world," said Mr. London, "when every person should help so far as lies within his power. The people of the United States should be one in resisting every form of oppression and in keeping the world free. We should never give up our vigilance for liberty.

"We are living in a time for which there is no parallel. We are not indifferent as to its outcome. We cannot be neutral. We don't want any group to assume a monopoly of patriotism. We are the sworn enemies of Kaiserism, of militarism and of oppression; nor should we permit our conduct to be ruled by dogma. The world is in the crucible; it is being remade. We shall count and the United States shall count as a power for good. Today other countries celebrate the Fourth of July. The world is being brought together, is being internationalised.

"The President has again and again assured the world that the United States is not in the present war for selfish motives; that we want no land, no addition of population. We Socialists have always preached this very ideal. Let the slogan put forth by men responsible for the conduct of nations become a living force in the life of the world.

For The Flag That Protects

"I am delighted that we have joined in this great demonstration on the Fourth of July. Let the word go out to those who are defying the world, to the military forces that are attempting to destroy bleeding Russia and to annihilate France, that the American people are one united, undivided and irresistible force.

"We shall not permit any man or party to monopolise the Fourth of July. It is my flag; it protects me. The graves of our fathers are not here, but the cradles of our children are here, and I shall live for my country and the country of my child.

"There is no question of loyalty and devotion of the people of the United States to the United States. There is not a man, not a woman, not a child here but would like to see the United States succeed in the fight for democracy. We will not do anything that would give the impression that the people of this district do not want the United States and every other democratic country to win this struggle.

"The President said that all party slogans have lost their significance—and they have. The world is in a ferment; it is in the melting pot and in order that something good may come out every man and woman must awake to duty.

"I wish that I could talk longer, and I hope that the other speakers will follow on this subject. I had wanted to talk about the progress of American life—what is already being accomplished. I wanted to show the hopeful and beautiful side of America, because we Socialists hammer away at the unpleasant side.

"Long live the United States! Long live the United States!"

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Aug. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru ..Aug. 24
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk.. Aug. 24
For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru...Aug. 23
For Europe etc:—
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon..Aug. 26

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Aug. 24
N. B. Mail for the United States sent by the Omi Maru today will connect with the Mexico Maru in Japan.

Are You One of Ten?

Approximately ten percent of the foreign population in most cities of China becomes afflicted annually with dysentery, influenza, malaria, typhoid fever, small pox or other more or less serious disease. *That means one out of every ten persons is stricken!*

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P 352 Nanking Road, cor. Lloyd Road

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

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Toric and Kryptok Lenses, Sun-glasses, Protection Goggles & Everything Optical

Special rate to Doctor's prescriptions

"Embassy" Virginia Cigarettes Finest Quality

The kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturers to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.

Sold in tins of 50 Cigarettes also packets of 10

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

DISCONTENT GROWS AMONG THE BULGARS

Followers Of Gueshoff Publicly Advocate Abandoning Alliance With Central Powers

GRIEVANCE OVER DOBRUDJA

Failure To Grant Bulgaria Fruits Of Conquest Chief Cause Of Dissatisfaction

New York, July 10.—Definite indication that an influential section of Bulgarian opinion is so dissatisfied with Bulgaria's recent treatment at the hands of the Central Powers particularly in their refusal to give her all of the Dobrudja outright, as to be willing to talk of the desirability of getting out of the alliance, is contained in extracts from the Bulgarian press at the time of the visit of the Austrian Emperor and Empress to Sofia late in May. These documents come from the Serbian Press Bureau in Geneva, the accuracy of whose reports has never been questioned.

From the contents of Bulgarian newspapers of that day it appears that the Mir, the paper of ex-Premier Gueshoff, head of the National Party, made a very thinly veiled suggestion that Bulgaria was getting the worst of it and might profitably look elsewhere.

The visit of Kaiser Karl to Tsar Ferdinand was made the occasion of much demonstration of friendliness and loyalty, but reports from the Austrian-Swiss frontier after the return of the imperial pair to Vienna declared that their train was stoned while passing through Bulgaria, and that even one or two rifle shots had been fired at it. Whether this had anything to do with the Mir's articles is uncertain, for the censor seems to have prohibited the sending out of the country of the offending issue (May 18) and those of several days following. But the cries of "treason" in the newspapers which supported the Government of Premier Radoslavoff are indication that the Mir must have been very outspoken.

Discontent Over Food, Too

It is evident, too, that the food situation was an important factor in the discontent, which was shared by most of the opposition parties, though none of the others went to such lengths as the Nationalists. Some days later Radoslavoff resigned, but Gueshoff was not recalled to power; instead a Government was formed by Alexander Malinoff, head of the Democratic Party whose platform seems to have dealt chiefly with the determination to try to get all the Dobrudja and other concessions from the Central Powers.

Gueshoff has always been very friendly toward Russia. He was Premier during the early part of the Balkan wars, but resigned early in June, 1913, just before war broke out between Bulgaria and the other Balkan States, after vainly trying to induce his nation to make concessions to Serbia and Greece. In October, 1915, he strongly advised against a break with Russia and the joining of the German alliance. Now the Radoslavoff organs have accused him in plain language of being "bought by foreign gold."

Gueshoff's change of front may be connected with the recent peace move reported from Switzerland. It was alleged that a prominent Bulgarian named Shipkoff, who has influential friends in America, had approached this country, which has not yet broken diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, in the hope of getting America interested in the idea of a separate peace between Bulgaria and the Allies.

In all these manifestations of dissatisfaction with Bulgaria's present position, however, there has been no evidence of willingness to make any concessions to the Allies. All the parties opposed to Radoslavoff were busy reproaching his Government for its failure to secure the widest annexations, and the idea of a territorial compromise does not seem to have been mentioned so far.

'Traitors To The Cause'

The Mir's article which caused most of the trouble was furiously attacked a day or two later in Radoslavoff's organ, the Narodni Prava, in an article headed "Traitors to the Cause."

"The greatness which Bulgaria is attaining is the despair of these traitors," wrote the Narodni Prava. "Foreign gold is burning their fingers. These demagogues of empty phrases, these money-makers, on the day when high honor was shown to the Bulgarian Tsar and the Bulgarian nation by the visit of the imperial couple of Austria-Hungary, on that day, fateful for the fortune of the fatherland, they took advantage of the opportunity to publish an issue of their paper full of intrigues and monstrosities as much against our Allies as against the Government."

After calling the Nationalists traitors, renegades and political felons, the Narodni Prava continues:

"Should dangerous persons, blinded by party spirit and having a well-known criminal record, be allowed to depress the Bulgarian spirit at the most important moments? Certainly not? The weeds should be pulled up."

An idea of the tendency of the Gueshoff campaign may be gathered from an article in the Mir a few days before this, discussing the press reports from Vienna that the alliance of Austria and Germany was to be revised.

"The Viennese press," said the Mir, "does not conceal the fact that this alliance, originally directed against Russia, will serve in future and for a long time to check other factors which threaten the free development of these monarchies.

"It cannot be doubted that a modified international situation would have the effect of bringing about a new orientation among the small States and particularly those of the Balkans. Among them, the ones which will get the most profit are those who will understand how to defend their own interests quickly and at the right time."

And on the day before the visit of the imperial couple the Mir wrote:

"The first moment is usually the most propitious. It would be absurd to believe in the possibility of settling certain questions or to bring them to a satisfactory solution at the moment when everything is over and there is no longer need of any one any longer."

American Intervention

This pointed expression of doubt in Germany's willingness to make any concession to Bulgaria when the Bulgarian Army is no longer needed suggests the extent to which the censored articles may have gone. In commenting on this the Serbian Press Bureau says:

"Here are plainly visible the effects of American intervention, which from the first has produced the most profound impression in Bulgaria."

The Narodni Prava, in answering these articles, remarked:

"For us Bulgars there is only one course, if we wish to preserve our national unity, obtained at the cost of enormous sacrifices—to continue to exterminate the enemy on the battlefield with the same spirit as in the past, preserving our senses and our calm to the last moment."

In addition to the shortage of food, all Bulgaria, except the Radoslavoff party, seems to have been disturbed by Germany's recent prohibition of the profitable export of tobacco to Switzerland. Bulgaria has some of the most valuable tobacco regions in the world, some of them in her own territories and others in the Greek districts given up by Constantine, and the trade with Switzerland was bringing in a good deal of money. Germany shut it off on the ground that the Swiss were reselling the tobacco in France, Italy and England, and this was one of the incidental arguments used by the opposition against the Radoslavoff Government. The chief one, however, was dissatisfaction with the failure to obtain all the Dobrudja, which has been prominent in cable despatches even since Malinoff took office.

American Despatch Rider Leaving Headquarters In France

An American motorcycle despatch leaving headquarters in France.

BERLIN BLAMES ENGLAND

Gives Press Cue To Ascribe Mirbach's Murder To Entente Agent

Amsterdam, July 9, (Despatch to The London Daily Express.)—"Count Mirbach was killed by England's hands" is German Foreign Office's explanation of the murder of the German Ambassador in Moscow, which natually is the main topic of conversation in Berlin political circles. German newspapers, which are always obedient to their master's voice, adopt the view dictated to them by the Government.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, after labored efforts to prevent anything unpleasant being said against Lenine and Trotzky and their friends, strives to build up the legend that nobody was more popular in Moscow than the Kaiser's envoy. It is argued that no Russian would ever have dreamed of shooting Mirbach, and therefore only an agent of the Entente, paid with English gold, could have perpetrated the crime.

The Tageblatt reminds its readers that Mirbach represented the Kaiser in several other "friendly" capitals during the war. One was Athens, from which he was expelled as undesirable. It was a great blunder, says the Tageblatt, to send a blue-blooded aristocrat into revolutionary Russia. It forgets to mention that this appointment was made by the Kaiser behind Kuhlmann's back while the latter was at Bucharest, and very nearly brought about the Foreign Secretary's resignation in protest.

"The murder is exactly like that of Sir Roger Casement by the British Minister at Christiania," says the Lokalanzeiger, which apparently is ignorant of the fact that the Irish traitor was not killed in Norway, but hanged at Pentonville after trial.

The Rheinische Westphalische Zeitung also attributes the murder to "England's lack of scruples."

ELKS VOTE $1,000,000 FOR WAR RELIEF WORK

Election Results In Victory For Organisation Forces Led By Ex-Governor Tener

Atlantic City, N. J., July 9.—The Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks, at its golden jubilee convention today, elected officers for the ensuing year, appropriated $1,000,000 for war relief work, and selected this resort for the convention net year.

The election resulted in a victory for the organisation forces led by ex-Governor John K. Tener of Pennsylvania and defeat for the progressives headed by "Garry" Hermann. Grand Secretary Frederick Robinson of Dubuque, Ia., was elected for the fifteenth year. The progressives supported James S. Richardson of Cincinnati, but they lost by a vote of 903 to 182. The fight for the Grand Treasurership was somewhat closer, Charles A. White of Chicago defeating P. J. Brennan of Dennison, Texas, by a vote of 679 to 395. This is Mr. White's sixth term.

There was no opposition to the election of Bruce A. Campbell of East St. Louis, Ill., as Grand Exalted Ruler. The other officers were: Grand Esteemed Leading Knight, Thomas L. Riley of New London, Conn.; Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight, O. K. Cowell of Sunbury, Penn.; Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight, E. L. Chapman, Great Bend, Kan.; Grand Tiler, C. B. Horn, Colorado Springs; Grand Inner Guard, H. W. Brown, Santa Monica, Cal.; Grand Trustees, (for five years,) C. F. J. McCue, Cambridge, Mass.; (for one year,) W. F. Drislano, Albany, N. Y.

A cable message from General Pershing to his fellow Elks was read at the meeting. The text of his message follows:

"I send greetings and express my full confidence in the loyalty of all members of the Order of Elks and their undivided and hearty support of our President in this crisis of the nation's history.

"JOHN J. PERSHING."

The candidacy of Albert T. Brophy of Brooklyn, Lodge 22, for Grand Exalted Ruler in 1919, developed rapidly today and is apparently meeting with general approval. Mr. Brophy has been appointed Chief Justice of the highest tribunal within the order, the Supreme Court of the Elks, composed of five members.

THOMAS DEFENDS KERENSKY

Denies He Ignores Bourgeoisie—Ex-Premier Armed Czechs

Paris, July 9.—A scathing editorial in Le Temps last night attacking Kerensky for ignoring all French opinion except that represented by the Revolutionary Socialists, has provoked a sharp reply from Albert Thomas. Writing in the Socialist paper Humanite this morning, Thomas asserts that Le Temps dishonored itself by the article, and insists that, far from restricting himself to conferring with Socialists, Kerensky's first words when he entered Paris were to disavow all party affiliations and to place his country above all party differences.

Far from refusing to meet anybody but Socialists, Thomas asserts, Kerensky agreed to meet not only Republicans and Socialist Radicals, but even manufacturers and business men in view of the fact that France had large business interests in Russia.

"Kerensky has committed faults and had illusions," says Thomas, "but nobody can doubt his will to struggle and his attachment to the Entente."

Incidentally, as proving how even Revolutionary Socialists are divided as to Kerensky, the Victoire states that at the conference with the Socialist parliamentary group Jean Longuet went so far as to reproach Kerensky with being responsible for ordering the successful Russian offensive in Galicia in 1917. Kerensky in reply very naturally expressed intense surprise that any Frenchman could possibly reproach him with responsibility for a policy which certainly did much to relieve the pressure of the enemy on the French front, at that period.

At the same conference Kerensky strongly urged that Japan should be allowed to intervene in conjunction with the Allies. He asserted flatly that the tyranny of the Maximalists was infinitely worse than the tyranny of the Tsarist regime, and stated proudly that it was he and not Lenine, who armed the Czecho-Slovaks in the hope that they would give useful support to the Allies.

Time Ripe To Discuss Peace, Bernhard Says

Copenhagen, July 9.—While claiming no official sanction, and even admitting that their realisation would encounter strong opposition from the German Government and people, George Bernhard, political editor of the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, submits the following peace conditions:

France and Italy to discuss with Germany and Austria their future frontier without the intervention of third parties.

All the German colonies to be returned.

Belgium to be restored completely as an independent State.

All merchants of the Central Powers who have been deprived of their property overseas to be restored to their former rights of possession.

Great Britain to evacuate unconditionally all parts of the Turkish Empire and Persia.

The situation before the war to be restored in Egypt.

The Dardanelles, on the basis of a treaty applying to the State bordering the Black Sea, to be free for the passage of Russian ships.

"The time is now ripe to discuss peace conditions openly. Having regard to the ideal peace conditions laid down by President Wilson, unanimity on the matter undoubtedly could easily be reached if a method of discussing the peace terms could only be agreed upon," Bernhard says. He adds that Germany and her allies would undoubtedly accept reasonable disarmament proposals.

President Wilson's demands for self-government by small nations, the writer says, would be favorably received, but the Central Powers would insist upon knowing the attitude of England regarding Ireland. Negotiations, the writer adds, should take place directly between the belligerents respecting frontier regulations.

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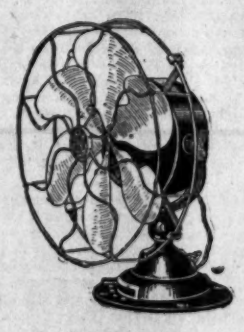

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SHANGHAI'S GIFT WINS THANKS FROM LONDON

Official Letter Of Appreciation Received By Secretary Of Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

Mr. S. Mason, secretary and treasurer of the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund, Shanghai, has received from London an official expression of appreciation of Shanghai's activities for that fund. The letter follows:

Dear Mr. Mason: I have the privilege to acknowledge with very deep gratitude your kind letter dated the 15th May which has just reached this office.

Your very welcome intimation that you have instructed the Shanghai Banking Corporation in London to hold to the credit of the Sailors' Day Fund National War Bonds to the value of £2,550, has given the greatest gratification to all of us who are interested in making as ample provision as possible for the dependents of our splendid sailors.

The account you give in your letter of the manner in which this fund was raised is most interesting and the outcome in your Tank Week is magnificent testimony to the splendid spirit of patriotism which is manifest among the people of your community.

I have read the newspaper cutting which you have forwarded to me, and am deeply impressed with the wonderful enthusiasm shown at your Club auction.

I have also to acknowledge receipt of your three drafts value in the aggregate £2,200 and this further generous contribution with the War Bonds will be duly appropriated for the benefit of sailors' orphans on the same principle as has been applied to your previous remittances. I am having an announcement made in the press of this country of the valuable services rendered to dependants of our sailors by the people of Shanghai in contributing to the Sailors' Day Fund up to the present £21,664.1.8.

I shall be glad if you will take a suitable opportunity to convey to the generous donors to your fund a warm expression of the grateful appreciation of Lord Beresford and the members of the committee of the Sailors' Day Fund.

I observe with much pleasure that you have still a considerable amount of money in hand and that you hope to make the total contribution to the charity in which we are interested over £25,000.

I should like to tender you personally our very sincere thanks for the great interest you have taken in the fund and for the success which you have achieved.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) V. Bisope Tritton,
Joint Chairman,
Navy League.

Music for Today

Two performances by the Public Band will be given today, with programs as follows:

(1) In the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March—Navajo .....van Alstyne
2. Overture—Juanita .... Williams
3. Waltz—San Sebastian... Dodwell
4. Selection—Il Corsario .....Verdi
5. Two Step—Kirvi ..... Reeves
6. Selection—The Casino Girl Englander

(2) In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.:

1. March—Heroes All .... Ridgood
2. Overture—La Poupee de Nurenberg ..... Adam
3. Waltz—Tendres Baisers Waldteufel
4. Selection—The Belle of New York ..... Kerker
5. Two Step—The Husking Bee Thurban
6. (a) Song—Rose in the Bud Forster
   (b) Tango—La Varbana. Lacome
7. Waltz—La Valse d'Amour Cremieux
8. Selection—The Bohemian Girl Ralfe

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The American Express Company has been designated the Federal Express Company of America by the United States government, the name having been adopted when the American and Wells-Fargo Companies were consolidated by the Government.

The designation does not apply to foreign offices of the company.

The Alaskan Film

A crowded house saw the first screening of the film portraying life and scenery in Alaska at the Apollo Theater last night and the remarkable film should draw heavy during its short exhibition here.

Starting at Seattle, the travelogue takes the audience through the Inside Passage to Skagway, over the White Arch Pass, through the Yukon White Pass to the summit where the American and British flags fly on the respective boundary lines, thence through the Nile Canyon to Nome, showing various Alaskan cities including Caribou, Darson City, Ruby City and others. Scenes at Juneau are also screened.

Remarkable pictures of the gold fields, seal, walrus and polar bear hunting are included in the film. Passengers on the Sea Wolf are seen trading with the natives by the light of the midnight sun while pictures of dog races, delivery of U. S. mail, the trip through the Bering Sea to the Arctic Ocean and the ice gorge surrounding Cape Prince of Wales are some of the feature of the film.

War Savings Stamps Bring $600,000,000

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 21.—(Received by French Wireless).—The Treasury Department announces that the sales of War Savings Thrift Stamps up to Saturday totaled $601,655,338 with a value at maturity of $721,384,750.

New York, August 21.—(Received by French Wireless).—The Government Loan First Issue 3½ percent bonds sold yesterday at 102.06.

KICKED TO DEATH BY PONY

A Chinese hawker, 50 years old, was kicked to death by a pony near the Mohawk Road entrance to the Race Course early yesterday morning. The pony, which belongs to Mr. Henry Humphreys, evidently became frightened at the baskets which were being carried by the victim, broke away from the mafoo and lashed out, striking the hawker in the groin and jaw. A verdict of accidental death was given at the inquest held by American Assessor Jacobs and Magistrate Yui yesterday.

Week-end Baseball

Shanghai will play the Navy at the Race Course tomorrow afternoon and Sunday afternoon. The games will start at 3:30 o'clock. The local club will be hard pressed for players as Tinkham is scheduled to leave for Siberia Saturday morning, Bob Eddy has left for the United States and Swan, Porterfield Hening and Holliday are out of town.

Captain Bradley will be able to get a lineup for the week-end games, but the team will not be the strongest in the world. Cy Wilhoit may pitch one of the games with Bradley catching, Neprud at first, Bill Waite at second, Doyle playing short and Crow at third. Gardner, Pomeroy and Smith or Canda will probably play the outfield.

The week-end games will mark the last appearances of the Palos crew this season as the gunboat is scheduled to leave this port early next week. Dr. Arbuckle leaves for Manila tomorrow and Terry McGowan will be lost to the team.

Police Swimming Gala

The annual Police Recreation Club swimming gala, to be held Sept. 14 for the benefit of the British Women's Work Association, will consist of 12 events. The list in the order in which the events will be run off:

Two lengths (handicap). Open to members of S.R.C. S.I.S.C. and Japanese Swimming Club.
One length (handicap). Police.
Long plunge (handicap). Open.
Graceful diving. Shanghai Championship.
One length breast-stroke (handicap). Police.
Throwing polo ball (handicap). Police.
One length blindfolded. Open.
880 yards race. Shanghai Championship.
Inter-Club team race. Open.
Diving for objects. Police.
Chase the bellman. Open.
Water polo.

Last Night's Results

The results of the Police Swimming events at the Municipal Bath last night follow:

One Length Breast-stroke handicap.—1, Page; 2, Hunter; 3, Jefferson.

Long plunge handicap. — 1, Hunter; 2, McDermott; 3, Colter.

The polo match between the Police and the Japanese resulted in a victory for the Police by 11 to 0. The scorers were Page, 4; Jones, 3; Wilson, 2; Jefferson, 2. Mr. Macgregor refereed.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

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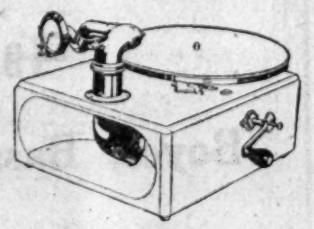

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WEATHER

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 23, 1918

The War Profit of European Neutrals

(From The Annalist, July 15)

IN the midst of the present war upheaval and the consequent destruction of life and property it requires a supreme sort of optimism to see the good that must eventually rise from the ashes. The hurricane of war has swept the international money market and turned the time-worn channels of trade all topsy turvy.

In the meantime these be days of harvest for the neutral nations. Freedom from old competition and the keen demand for the raw materials and manufactured merchandise of the six neutral countries of Europe have succeeded in vastly improving their financial position since the commencement of the war, notwithstanding the increase in their national debts. Many of these countries, after having labored under adverse trade balances for many consecutive years, have succeeded in building up in trade large credits impossible to liquidate in gold, partly on account of the discouragements placed upon gold imports by the central banks of the neutral nations. An examination of the finances of these countries since hostilities commenced is enlightening.

On December 31, 1913, the public debt of Sweden stood in round figures at $167,000,000. By December 31, 1915, it had increased to about $218,000,000, and on June 30, 1917 to $255,000,000. Accustomed as we are to the multiplication of national debts, this growth seems to be but little more than normal. On December 31, 1913, State assets amounted to nearly 1,500,000,000 crowns, increasing in 1915 to 1,659,000,000 crowns. The amount of assets over liabilities at the end of 1915 amounted to 846,510,998 crowns, in 1917, while the income from 197,000,000 in 1913 to 293,000,000 crowns in 1917, while the income from customs duties showed the more moderate increase from 6,804,666 to 7,471,300 crowns. The average normal income of the Kingdom of Sweden has ranged around 300,000,000 crowns, and a substantial surplus almost unbroken for a series of years was maintained up to 1917, when the budget exactly balanced.

The balance sheet of the Swedish Riksbank showed coin and bullion on December 31, 1913, of 102,000,000 crowns. This item had increased by December 31, 1917, to more than 244,000,000 crowns. Total assets and liabilities increased in the same period from 430,000,000 to 860,000,000 crowns, while notes in circulation showed only the moderate increase of from 234,000,000 to 572,000,000 crowns. The ratio of gold holdings to combined note and deposit liabilities increased from 29.83 percent to 32.01 percent.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, Norway had an internal debt of about 33,000,000 crowns. By June 30, 1916, the internal debt had nearly trebled, with only a slight increase in the foreign debt. The gross debt in the same period increased from 363,000,000 to 423,000,000 crowns, with assets on the final date equivalent to about once and a half the national debt. Throughout the war period Norway has maintained a surplus of income over expenditures and the national debt charge by funding operations has actually been reduced. Total receipts in 1916 amounted to 240,000,000 against expenditures of 218,000,000 crowns. Gold in the vaults in the Bank of Norway has increased from about 44,000,000 on December 31, 1913, to 123,000,000 crowns in 1916, while the assets and liabilities in the same period have increased from about 166,000,000 to about 381,500,000 crowns. Deposits show the astonishing increase of from 12,500,000 to better than 81,000,000 crowns. The ratio of gold in the vaults to the combined note and deposit liabilities increased from 36.92 to 37.06 percent.

Denmark has always boasted of large State assets. The debt since the beginning of the war has increased only from about 356,500,000 crowns to 589,000,000, while in the same period State assets have increased from about 813,000,000 to 1,084,000,000 crowns. Receipts increased from March 31, 1913, from 224,000,000 to 521,000,000 crowns, of which total 255,000,000 composed ordinary receipts, 153,500,000 from loans and 88,000,000 from the sale or liquidation of State assets. From 1913 to 1917 expenditures balanced the income. Extraordinary expenditures for national defense increased from about 5,000,000 to 82,500,000 crowns, with an increase in the debt charge of from 11,500,000 to about 17,000,000 crowns. The National Bank of Copenhagen on July 31, 1915, showed gold coin and bullion of 107,000,000 increasing, by July 31, 1917, to 195,000,000 crowns. Assets and liabilities of the same period increased from 269,000,000 to 448,500,000 crowns. Current account deposits showed the most astounding increase of from 4,000,0000 to 97,500,000 crowns. The ratio of gold holdings to combined note and deposit liabilities increased from 47.35 to 48.83 percent.

The geographical location of Holland is such that substantial outlays were necessary for mobilisation and border protection. Four loans have been raised in the first three years of the war, although the debt has only increased from 1,156,000,000 florins in 1913 to 1,609,000,000 florins in 1918. These figures cover the funded debt largely outstanding at 2½ and 3½ percent. Three war loans have been raised at 5 and two at 4½ percent. In addition to the funded debt there is a comparatively large floating debt, consisting of Treasury bills, paper money, and advances to the Bank of the Netherlands. From 19,500,000 florins on January 17, 1914, the floating debt has increased to 287,000,000. The position of the Netherlands on the matter of budget balances has not been so favorable as has been the case with other neutrals. Commencing with 1913, receipts fell short of requirements by a considerable margin, increasing from about 11,000,000 florins in 1913 to a deficit of more than 100,000,000 florins in 1916. Gold holdings of the Bank of the Netherlands increased from 160,500,000 florins on December 27, 1913, to 698,000,000 in 1917. Assets and liabilities in the same period increased from about 350,000,000 to 978,500,000. Current accounts, other than Government deposits increased from 4,000,000 to 12,000,000 florins, and the ratio of good and silver holdings to combined note and deposit liabilities increased from 50.63 to 74.72 percent.

Mobilisation expenses have cost Switzerland 262,253,000 francs, a sum equal to about eight times the normal budget. These extraordinary expenditures have been met by the flotation of eight internal loans and one loan floated in the United States. The public debt of the federation has increased, in round figures, from 146,000,000 francs at the end of 1913 to 973,000,000 on November 30, 1917, a further loan in January, 1918, bringing up the total to about 1,125,000,000 francs. The normal receipts in 1910 amounted to 96,000,000 francs, against expenditures of 90,000,000. From the commencement of the war, however, the confederation has shown an annual deficit of about 22,500,000 francs. On July 23, 1914, gold in the National Swiss Bank stood at 180,000,000 francs, while on March 23, 1918, it had increased to 370,000,000. Assets and liabilities for the same period increased from 348,000,000 to 795,000,000, with an increase in deposits of, roughly, 50,500,000 to 104,000,000 francs. The ratio of gold and silver holdings to combined note and deposit liabilities decreased from 62.47 to 56.86 percent.

Spain has long been accustomed to heavy deficits. The excess of expenditures in 1916 amounting to 323,000,000 pesetas increased in 1917 to 948,000,000 pesetas. The consolidated debt on January 1, 1914, amounted to 9,784,500,000 pesetas. By December 31, 1917, it had increased moderately to 10,250,000,000 pesetas. The Bank of Spain on December 27, 1913, showed gold in the vaults of about 479,000,000 pesetas, which increased by December 29, 1917, to nearly 2,000,000,000. Assets and liabilities in the same period increased from 2,866,000,000 to 4,178,000,000 pesetas, while the ratio of gold and silver holdings to combined note and deposit liabilities increased from 46.22 to 69.86 percent.

Important Discovery

There are men behind barbers' chairs, especially in the small shops, who may be good plumbers or gardeners, but who were never intended by either nature or experience properly to cut the hair of a gentleman.—Lowell (Mass.) *Courier-Citizen.*

The Art Of War By Generalissmo Foch

By Marshal Ferdinand Foch

The second of the lectures on the principles of war by Marshal Foch which have been published in America (copyright H. K. Fly Company) is given below:

We endeavor to study and teach war. Before beginning such study we must determine what war we speak of.

Let us therefore determine at once the general characteristics of war, and especially its objective and means in France today, so that we may find in such study the basis for our plans or tactics.

It is evident that if, instead of speaking in Paris, I spoke at Brussels on the subject of strategy and tactics my teaching would bear particularly no one form of war. The condition of Belgium is familiar to you; a neutrality guaranteed by Europe, which perhaps is a useless scrap of paper but until now it has assured the existence of that little state; the close proximity of two great powers, Germany and France, from whom no great obstacle divides her, either of whom could easily conquer her if the other neighbor or friendly powers do not interfere. For the Belgian army a special theory of war would be necessary, with one very definite aim; to delay as much as possible the progress of the invading neighbor. The work would consist in seeking how the Belgian army can fill that role: to avoid any decisive engagement, to delay the decision of battle.

All the military plans of the nation would have to rest on the same idea: The organisation, mobilisation, armament, fortifications, and also the training of the troops down to the instruction of the smallest units.

If we should go from Brussels to London we should find there different conditions, different purposes. They are equally well known to you: An insular position to be maintained intact through an organisation which protects it; an ambition of colonies over the seas to be maintained and developed. Different plans are needed, and a different conception of war.

And it is the same in Rome, in Berne. . . . So many nations, so many different conditions, so many different theories.

Do not conclude therefrom that there is no invariable theory of war, but only different contingencies. Do not either adopt the skepticism of Pascal: "Truth on one side of the Pyrenees, error on the other." Let us merely and in the first place admit the existence of a specific case in such study as we carry out. In that specific case one of the factors is naturally the geographical situation with which we must begin in order to determine the theory that will enable us to attain the goal at which we aim as a nation; geographical situation including political, financial and military condition, outline of the country, its neighbors, nature of the rights to be defended or the claims to be pushed through, all of which differentiate every country from any other.

Different Dates, Different Problems

The same is true of the date of the problem, being another factor which is of a specific nature.

For if, instead of speaking to modern Frenchmen, I had to handle the same topic 80 years earlier, on the morrow of the great lessons of the Revolution and of the empire, without losing sight of the nature and very spirit of war I should have had to consider the state of the European continent. In presence of a Europe worn out by the struggles it had just gone through, renouncing conquests and appeals to arms, having for an ideal a holy alliance which aimed especially at the maintenance of kingly rights, France needed an army which would enable her if necessary to keep her rank in such a Europe of monarchial and dynastic interests, to strengthen if necessary by an exhibition of power the politics of a ministry, that is an army of convenience, or rather of convention.

Thence came special military conditions as to enlistment, training, fortifications, and also a special conception of war, sufficient to the needs of that time.

The true theory, that of absolute war which Napoleon had taught Europe, was open to concessions at such times of general exhaustion, of decreased ambitions and of reduced means. In order to conquer it is enough to be more ambitious and stronger than the opponent; it is not necessary to be very ambitious or very strong if he is still less so. That explains our successes in 1854 and 1859, both wars of purely dynastic aims.

Such a theory of war, limited in its purposes and in its means, could no longer suffice when there sprang from conservative and monarchial Europe one ambitious nation, Prussia, who wished to dominate all Germany, capable of forcing compulsory universal service, thus giving again to war a national character.

Return To The Absolute

It is because we failed to recognise this total change in our neighbors and the consequences it must bring, that we who had created national warfare, became its victims. To an armed nation trained to conquest, to invasion, to relentless struggle, we opposed a reduced army, recruited among the poorest and most ignorant citizens, employing the methods of the 18th century, which could only have been good enough for some puny struggle of ministry.

It is because all of Europe has returned to this theory of armed nations that we must again take up today the absolute conception of war as it exists in history; and because we seek that absolute conception it is not useless to choose this or that page of our history; such or such a war, even if waged successfully, to draw therefrom the conclusions which we seek.

We shall obtain our examples and the facts on which to establish a theory from certain pages of history, from that epoch of the Revolution when the whole nation took up arms in the defense of its most cherished interests—independence and liberty. We shall obtain them also from that epoch of the empire when the army is taken in hand and led by the greatest military genius of all times. Of the victories which resulted Clausewitz wrote:

"Under the energetic leadership of Bonaparte, the French, riding over the ancient methods of war, began the conquest of Europe with an unbelievable and unprecedented success. Striking everything down on their way, they have sometimes at the first blow loosened the strongest nations from their bases."

We shall see later what was meant by the ancient methods. After having thus explained the past and present, Clausewitz looks with apprehension toward the future, and adds:

"Who knows whether, in a few generations, the craze will not reappear, for the old fencing and ancient methods, whether the campaigns and battles of Napoleon, may not then be criticised as the actions of a barbarian?

"All efforts of military writers must caution against any such dangerous mistake. May heaven grant that our efforts shall have a healthy result on the minds of those who will in future times govern our beloved country!"

From this prayer, become a reality, has sprung the Prussian general staff, from the abandonment of the old fencing and ancient methods; from the thorough study of the campaigns and battles of Napoleon, considered not as the actions of a barbarian, but as the only means of war in the truest sense.

Out-of-Date Methods

May we also profit thereby.

May we also begin by laying aside the out-of-date methods abandoned by the emperor, followed by his adversaries for their doom, until finally taught by experience they knew how to wage a kind of war national in its nature, a war of movement and of shock in its methods.

The out-of-date methods, as far as we are concerned, are those of a war without decisive results, with limited purpose, war of maneuvers without battles, of which the following are examples:

The type of war which Joly de Maizeroy defined as follows: "The science of war consists not only in knowing how to fight, but still more in avoiding battle, in choosing one's positions, in planning one's moves so as to reach one's goal without risk . . . let battle be given only when unavoidable." To evade, to put off such is the formula.

Kind Of War We Must Make

Having now seen the kind of war we must not make, having compared it with the kind favored at the beginning of the 19th century, let us see what kind we should be ready for.

Let me show you first how it bears to a particularly great degree the national character of which I have spoken.

"Even the war of 1870 will be only child's play when compared to the war of tomorrow," said Bismarck.

War assumed a national character at first to conquer and guarantee the independence of peoples, the French in 1792-1793, the Spanish from 1804 to 1814, the Russians in 1812, the Germans in 1813, Europe in 1814, and it then showed those glorious examples of the people's passions which are known to us by the names of Valmy, Saragossa, Tarancon, Moscow, Leipzig, etc.

War afterward became national to win the unity of races. That is the theory of the Italians and Prussians in 1866, in 1870. It is the theory by which the king of Prussia, become emperor of Germany, will claim the German provinces of Austria.

But again we see war of a national character to win commercial advantages, favorable commercial treaties.

After having been the means chosen by peoples to win a place in the world as nations it becomes the means they chose to enrich themselves.

"Modern wars have become the business of nations. They have their interests like individuals. National selfishness is inseparable from national greatness" (Von der Goltz.)

National selfishness, national greatness, such words are used jointly, and from them war is born.

The fortunes of peoples have changed like those of individuals; instead of being in land as it was or still is in absolute monarchies it has become to a great extent one of varied investments in other countries. Fortunes are represented by pieces of paper; bonds or stocks for the individuals, commercial treaties for the nations.

The means for the latter of enriching themselves, of satisfying their ambitions, is war.

The Germans by their victory of 1870-1871 acquired Alsace-Lorraine, but they also acquired the condition of an empire, taking primary importance in Europe, providing a stronger position for each of its subjects abroad, procuring outlets to German commerce and industry because the orders of industry always come to the successful, even to those whose success is in the use of arms. They also won from France, from the protective and commercial point of view, to get the preferences of the most favored nation, that is the means of introducing cheaply in our country the output of their factories, the means of absorbing our money.

The general benedit obtained through victory is interwoven in that case with the private benefit of the individuals.

Present Day Army More Nervous

The present-day army is therefore bigger and better trained, but it is also more nervous and more easily affected. The human side of the problem which already had a greater importance than the material factor at the beginning of the 19th century must now be more important still.

Where can we study modern operations better than in the history of the French Revolution which, from the beginning, set up so high the aims of war and the means (numbers, enthusiasm, passions) employed in its service? Nowhere can better models be found than in the actions of Napoleon who made use of that wonderful military power in order to triumph by:

Taking advantage of human emotions;

Maneuvering masses of men;

Giving to operations the most crushing nature ever known.

That is why modern war draws its theories from Nagoleon.

We cannot neglect either the aims of war, its purpose or the means it offers, because it is from the study of all these that we must decide on what use to employ and what objective to keep in mind.

War receives its impetus and its form from the ideas and emotions which prevail when it breaks out. That is shown by the changes which had to be undergone by the armies of Europe, fighting against Napoleon, before they achieved victory.

"Every nation," says Rustow, "gradually builds for itself a national army closely related to the country. Only then do all armies adopt the changes which the French Revolution brought in the art of war, and the spirit of the new art of command appears and takes suitable shape."

That spirit marks the end of feints, of threats, of maneuvers without battles; it embodies the only argument of blows, of battle, and the unlimited use to that end of human material, the principle of the positive purpose through the use of every ounce of strength.

"Until that spirit prevails," continues Rustow, "new forms could be copied, but nothing could be created."

Modern War Returns To Principle

As we have already seen, modern war returns to the principle of a decision by arms, and no other can be accepted. Instead of blaming the battles of Bonaparte as barbarous actions, it recognises in them the only efficient means; it also seeks battles in the same manner.

A modern army is faced by an opponent whose ideas of war are similar; who will be little affected by any invasion or occupation of his territory; who will only acknowledge defeat when no longer able or willing to fight, that is, when his army shall have been destroyed materially or morally.

For that reason modern war can admit of no other arguments than those which help destroy an army; the battle, the destruction by force.

Only tactical results bring advantages in war. A decision by arms, that is the only judgment that counts because it is the only one that makes a victor or a vanquished; it alone can alter the respective situation of the opponents, the one becoming master of his actions while the other continues subject to the will of his adversary.

Preparation, Mass, Impulsion

There is no longer any strategy to be compared with the strategy which aims at tactical results, at victory by battle.

And since strategy has no existence in itself, since it has value only by tactics, since tactical results are everything, let us see what these tactical results are made of.

Here again "modern war is based on the idea of Nalopeon, who was the first to show the importance of preparation and the power of mass multiplied by impulsion to shatter, in a batle sought from the beginning of the war, the moral and material resources of the adversary." (Clausewitz.)

Later on, when we study the action of force, we shall conclude by reasoning to this method of understanding battle, the necessity of striking a powerful and decisive blow.

Let us, for the time being, keep to that outline drawn from history and characterised by:

Preparation.

Mass.

Impulsion.

Preparation in modern war is more necessary, and needs to be pushed further than in the past.

Unless that principle is accepted one is handicapped in comparison to the opponent. No longer are preparations estimated in months or weeks, but in days, hours and sometimes minutes.

I shall have accomplished my purpose today if, after having shown you what theories to discard, I have pointed out the nature of modern war.

War ever more national;

Masses ever more considerable;

Ever greater importance of the human element;

Necessity therefore to return to the kind of leadership which seeks battle and employs maneuver to find it.

Leadership characterised by preparation, mass, impulsion.

As regards these last characteristics, they are so deeply rooted that they will impress themselves on all the actions of war, however trifling. There will be from you no properly planned action if it does not fill all three conditions:

Preparation: That is, in your mind a plan of action founded on deep study of the objective or on the mission assigned, as well as on a thorough, careful examination of the ground, the plan being subject moreover to changes; troops disposed so as to prepare and begin the plan's execution, to picture it in a way; advance guards and flank guards in particular.

Mass: That is, a main body as strong as possible, assembled, concentrated and ready to carry out the execution of the plan.

Impulsion by which to multiply the mass, that is to throw on one objective that mass, more or less dispersed at first, reassembled later with all the means at its disposal suitably employed.

IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public continuously for half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

I'LL SNEAK OUT EARLY THIS MORNIN' SO I MIN CALL ON MONAHAN AN' HICKEY AND HAVE AN OLD FASHIONED TALK-
7 A.M.
SORRY-JIGGS-BUT HICKEY WENT WITH MONAHAN TO DO A SPECIAL PLUMBIN' JOB-I'M THE ONLY ONE WORKIN' IN THE STORE TODAY-
SO I SEE!!
I'M IN TOUGH LUCK-BUT I MIGHT AS WELL STAY OUT AS LONG AS I'M OUT'
6 P.M.
WELL-I'M GLAD YOU STAYED OUT ALL DAY I HAD MONAHAN AND HICKEY HERE FIXING THE PLUMBING-THEY COULDN'T WORK IF YOU WERE HERE.'
GEO MCMANUS
5-28

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Salvation Nell In The Trenches

By Frederic J. Haskin

Over a hundred Salvation Army girls from the United States have discarded the blue poke bonnet, full skirt, and tambourine for a khaki colored uniform, a tin hat, and a gingham apron. In this costume, with gas mask convenient, they are ready to meet shrapnel, mud, and a roaring hot kitchen fire while they prepare doughnuts and coffee for our men at the front.

The Salvation Army works unobtrusively, but effectively. Since America entered the war, 150 of its men and women have quietly gone to France to supply some to the soldiers' needs, such as home-made pie, buttons sewed on to stay, a place to spend time off duty, and, not least important, disinterested advice.

Close to the front lines, in dugouts, cottages, or made-to-order huts they set up shop and hang out their sign. A kitchen stove is the most important item of equipment. A Salvation Army unit may struggle along with a well-behaved stove and no roof to cover it, but lacking a means of cooking, the most elaborate hut is a failure. For the Salvation Army specialty is cooking. Doughnuts, apple pie, cookies, coffee, and cocoa—these the capable young cooks turn out in quantity every day for the edification of the American soldier to whom life without pie is a calamity. One girl's record for doughnuts rests at 2,500 in a morning. Even 2,500 doughnuts do not last long if a line of hungry soldiers extending far down the road is waiting its turn at the morning's baking.

At night, about the time when the soldiers are shifted, Salvation Army lassies, escorted by officers of the organisation, go on expeditions to the trenches, armed with coffee and baskets of pasty. As the men relieved from duty come out from the trenches the girls distributes their gifts. As one soldier says, "A cup of steaming coffee may not look like luxury to the civilian, but to the tired, muddy soldier just out of the trenches it is the last word in material comfort."

One fact about these girls which the soldiers note and appreciate is that they are real workers with no fuss and feathers, going calmly about their work under fire and infusing the elusive home atmosphere into the huts where they cook and sew.

There are now twenty-two of these huts built by officers of the American Salvation Army, and more are being erected. The unit assigned to each hut consists of a Salvation Army officer, his wife and two young women assistants. The young women as well as the men are usually commissioned, for the Salvation Army was among the first to give women equal rights with men. A commission does not mean that the officer's main duty is to give orders. A lieutenant or captain may be seen any morning removing last night's mud from the hut floor or chopping wood for the kitchen fire. The girls have few comforts and no luxuries. If their hut is near a village they may rent a room in a cottage. If they are stationed near the front they sleep in a tiny, unheated cubby hole built off the main room of the hut. In either case they are cheerful and make the best of inconveniences and dangers. If a cook is interrupted by a shell falling through the roof and demolishing the kitchen table, she gets the man of the unit to fix a strip of canvas over the gap in the ceiling, mixes a new batch of dough, takes a bottle for a rolling pin, and goes on with the day's work.

One of the main difficulties in turning out pies in France has been the pie tin problem. The American pie is an unknown species in France, French pies being made in deep dishes. Therefore pie tins, such as the Salvation Army needed by hundreds, were not to be had even in small quantities. This trouble is now being removed by shipments of tins from America. The twenty-five tons of flour and other supplies shipped over to the Salvation Army workers on one vessel included one thousand pie tins, which, it is believed, will greatly relieve the pie situation. The French government has shown its approval of the work of the Salvation Army, not only in words, but by recommending special consideration in transporting its supplies, so that delay is minimised.

Besides cheering up the soldier with home-made apple pie, the workers keep open house for men off duty. From seven a.m. to nine p.m. the huts are full of soldiers writing, playing checkers, reading, playing the graphophone or piano—if the hut is so fortunate as to possess one—and making themselves comfortably at home. At one end of the structure behind a counter where chewing gum and other necessities are sold, sits the wife of the officer in charge. She furnishes information, advice if asked, and help in any difficulty. She is a middle aged woman, probably with sons on the firing line, and her motherly solicitude for the boy with a cold or the blues have made her an important element in keeping up the morale of the army, according to more than one army officer.

Her husband, responsible for the hut, may be called upon to cook, draw water, conduct meetings, or visit hospitals. If his hut is near a hospital, he makes frequent visit to write letters and send messages. If he is stationed some distance from an army post office, he undertakes to send money to relatives for the soldiers. A receipt is given each man and the money is cabled, together with a list of addresses to which the stated amounts are to be forwarded.

On Sunday, undenominational religious services are held to which the soldiers come in such crowds that other meetings have to be held in the middle of the week. These meetings, say the reports, are popular with the soldiers, especially with those about to go into the trenches. Soldiers returning from trench duty prefer doughnuts to sermons, particularly at first, and the Salvation Army, understanding this, supplies the immediate need.

Soldiers near a hut soon learn that they can call upon the young women to eliminate a hole in a coat sleeve or sock. The Salvation Army lassie usually "rests" with a bit of sewing in her fingers and a watchful eye on the stove.

When she has a little extra time she gathers roses and daisies and goes out to the military cemetery to scatter flowers between the rows of white crosses. The Salvation Army was the first organisation to decorate with flowers the graves of the soldiers.

The American Salvation Army was not the first in the field. Three days after the German attack on Belgium, the British Salvation Army was at work, helping refugees to find shelter, giving first aid, carrying wounded from the battlefield. From that time until today members of the Army have been among those present on all the battle fronts, from Mesopotamia to Russia. There are 400 huts in British and French armies presided over by some 700 workers. Besides establishing and maintaining huts, the Army has raised money at different times for ambulances. Twelve ambulances have been given to the United States Army by the American Salvation Army alone.

In order to carry out its work in the war zone the Salvation Army made a drive not long ago for $1,000,000. The result was $2,300,000, all of which will go for war service in camps at home and abroad. The work has the approval of President Wilson, Secretary Baker, General Pershing and allied generals too numerous to mention. It it not a duplication of Red Cross or Y.M.C.A. activity. The Salvation Army is working in co-operation with these and other war service organisations, and with the good will of all.

Travelette

Mandalay

Doubtless it will surprise a great many persons to learn that Mandalay, famed of song and story, is little more than a half century old. It was built in 1856 by King Mindon, who made it the capital of what was then independent Burmah.

Something more than 300 feet above the level of the sea, Mandalay sits tightly upon a stretch of table land just in front of the Shan hills. The city proper extends over about five square miles, but the military district of Mandalay covers a more extensive area.

With the British soldier, Mandalay has taken on a great deal of the character of a vacation resort. In the torried months of the Burmese summer the heat becomes very great, sometimes making the thermometer rise to 119 degrees in the shade; but relief is easily found in the adjacent hills. The British sanitary officers have succeeded in exterminating all the fevers and other diseases with which the climate was once infested.

In winter—or as near to winter as it gets—Mandalay becomes a semi-paradise, for the temperature stays at about 50 degrees. Happy the British soldier who is assigned to this garrison.

Like as not he sits of afternoons underneath the shadow of the Moulmien pagoda, gazing dreamily at the flotillas on the Irrawaddy.

"Can't you hear their paddles chunkin' from Rangoon to Mandalay?"

Or perhaps he looks at the distant mountains, fabled to be so rich in alabaster and rubies. And very often, the whole picture as drawn by Kipling is complete, even to the temple bells and the Burmese maiden.

Japanese Proverbs

(Translated by S. Akimoto for The Japan Advertiser).

The lantern-bearer goes before you, but repentance comes after the deed.

Repentance is the beginning of wisdom.

Eat little, live long.

One who sits under the shade of a tree will not break its branches. (You do not hurt your benefactor).

To fall down and be trampled on. (Misfortunes do not come singly).

A beggar knows no poverty.

A beggar sings in the morning.

Smoke at fifty and drink at a hundred. (Young persons should eschew tobacco and wine).

Your victor will report your defeat.

Ice comes of water and is colder than water.

When the price of rice goes up, the house rent goes down.

Rice trader and pawn-broker do not thrive for three generations. (Because they make too much profit).

Talk about the doctor after the funeral is over. (Lock the stable-door after the horse is stolen).

When you visit a new country, ask what is forbidden there.

Like the cat refusing the fish. (Crocodile tears).

Rather than chase the cat, remove the fish.

Those lying down never fall.

A wise man has few friends.

A man is not noble because he is fat.

As a poor man steals, a man in love writes poems.

The half of a hundred ri is ninety-nine. (The last ri is the hardest to travel.)

Each must carry his own coat and cane. (One must bear one's own burdens.)

A hawk, though strong, is laughed at by crows. (Fools deride wise men.)

Wealth is the treasure of one generation, and wisdom the treasure of a myriad generations.

Wealth is proud and poverty flatters.

Bottles have mouths and pans ears. (Beware of what you say.)

The reader knows not the pains of the writer.

Let your own daughter make fire in summer, and your daughter-in-law in winter. (Treat your daughters-in-law kindly.)

The Death of a Suspicion

Bankers from nearly every section of the country were invited recently to a conference in New York to discuss a new plan for extending credits to small borrowers, says the Annalist. One of the busiest bank Presidents in the city gave up most of his day to them, and frequently intervened to straighten out a tangle. At the end of the conference he made an informal address, in the course of which he explained as frankly as he would have talked to his own Board of Directors wherein the proposed change would affect his business. As the men were leaving, one of the older bankers from a conservative New England city stopped to chat with the President.

"Up my way we have always assumed that Wall Street was looking out for itself, first, last, and all the time," he said. "Now I am going back home to tell the local financiers that I had to come into Wall Street to learn what a fair discussion means. It is the first time in my long experience that I have sat in at a conference where the proceedings started with all of the cards laid face up on the table."

By Reflected Light

George Arliss, in a recent curtain speech at a performance of "Hamilton," remarked that he would like to think that the recognition of Hamilton's statesmanship in the form of two statues, soon to be erected to the first Secretary of the United States Treasury, was due to the presentation of the play. But the fact is, Mr. Arliss continued, arrangements for these statues had been made before the play was produced. However, there is such a thing as shining by reflected light, as he was reminded recently upon hearing of an American girl's comment upon the Disraeli statue, which stands in Parliament Square, London, facing Westminster Abbey: "What a lovely statue of George Arliss."

All Located

In a recent trial in the Shawnee County Court it was necessary for the jury to know the whereabouts of all the members of a negro family at a certain time. So the witness was asked:

"Where was Mary?"

"In de back yahd."

"Where was Jane?"

"Upstairs in de front room."

"Where was Ann?"

"She was on de front pohch."

"And where was Elizabeth?"

"She was in de pantry takin' a bath."

—*Topeka Pink Rag.*

The 'White Peril'

Lieut.-General Tachibana, the new Commander of the 4th Division at Osaka, appears to have no little contempt for the nations with which his own is allied in the struggle to make the world safe for democracy (says the Japan Chronicle). General Tachibana has spent the last seven years in Korea as Chief of Staff of the Korean Garrison, Inspector-General of the Korean Police, and Commander of the 19th Division in inspecting the troops in Northern Korea when he received news of his present appointment. Interviewed by a correspondent of the Asahi on the train on his way back to Seoul from the tour of inspection, the General is said to have expressed the view, among others, that his one constant care is how properly to deal with the White Peril. Japan considers herself leader of the Yellow race, but in many things she is made a cat's-paw of by America and Britain. How, can Japan be extricated from this humiliating position? In the General's opinion, Japan must exert herself to effect a combination of China, Siam, and all other Eastern peoples for the purpose of checking the White Peril.

Mrs. Trapp's Bureau

Mrs. Charles H. Trapp is proprietor of a press clipping bureau in Topeka. The bureau is listed in the telephone book as "Clipping Service." The other day Mrs. Trapp was called to the telephone, and a feminine voice inquired, "Is this the Clipping Service? Well, do you clip dogs?"—*Kansas City Star.*

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, August 22, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
New Engineering Tls. 24.50
Shanghai Waterworks 6% Debs. Tls. 86.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 4.75

Unofficial
Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 195.00 Sept.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 142.00 Oct.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 140.00 Sept.
New Engineering Tls. 25.00 Sept.
Yangtzepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 9.00

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First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 22, 1918.
Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 4/10=Tls. 4.14
@ exch. 72.8=Mex.$5.68
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 115=Tls. 86.96
@ 72.8=Mex. $119.45
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.55
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 279
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1823
Native Interest ..... .05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	49½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.26
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. $4.76⅛

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 4/10
London	Demand 4/10⅛
India	T.T. 322½
Paris	T.T. 660
Paris	Demand 663
New York	T.T. 115
New York	Demand 115½
Hongkong	T.T. 70
Japan	T.T. 46½
Batavia	T.T. 222½
Singapore	T.T. 48⅜

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand 4/11d.
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 5/–d.
London	4 m/s. Docy. 5/0½d.
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 5/0½d.
London	6 m/s. Docy. 5/0¾d.
Paris	4 m/s. 685
New York	0/d. Docy. 116½
New York	4 m/s. 119

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles
Roubles 1,180 ..... =Tls. 100 nom.
Roubles 100 ... =Mex. $11.50 nom.

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Tls. 3.75 @ 4/9½	£1
„ 1 @ 645½	Francs 7.29
„ 0.79 @ 113⅜	Gold £1
„ 1 @ 46⅞	Yen 2.38
„ 1 @ 15	Rupees 4.00
„ 1 @ —	Roubles —
„ 1 @ 1.20	Mex. $1.50

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, August 22, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
New Engineering and Works @ Tls. 26.00 December
New Engineering and Works @ Tls. 24.50 cash

Unofficial
Docks @ Tls. 144.00 December
Docks @ Tls. 139.00 September
Wharf @ Tls. 73.50 cash
Langkats @ Tls. 15.50 cash
Telephones @ Tls. 82.50 cash

LONDON RUBBER MARKET
Reuter's Service

London, August 20.—Today's Rubber Prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 1½d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 2⅜d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, Aug. 19:
Spot: 2s. 1½d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 2⅜d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their report for week ending August 21.

Exchange:—The London price of Silver remains at 48½ and during the week advice has been received that the British Government has fixed this rate as a Maximum. The U. S. of America Government has also notified a Maximum rate of G.$1.01½ per ounce fine, this rate is advised in conjunction with the control of export permits, so it is presumed that the original G. $1 per ounce fixed by the U.S. Government stands good for the operations it referred to and the extra 1½ G.$ percent is in the nature of handling commission and charges in America on silver for export. The parity per ounce standard between America and London at G. $1.01½ per ounce fine, with all charges works out at about 49½d. The parity between America and the Shanghai Tael on the same basis works out at 4.8¼. Our local rate for T/T on London remains officially at 4/10. There is still a demand for money in certain quarters and a premium of 1½d. to finally over 2d. has been general on both sides of the book.

The stock of sycee and bar silver is reported Tls. 26,000,000. The stock of Mexican and Chinese dollars at $18,280,000 is slightly higher than last week.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS
Reuter's Service

London, August 20.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:
Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 6d.
Tenders at 1s. 6d.
Receive 29%
Deferred Transfers.
Highest price 1s. 5-29/32d.
Tenders at 1s. 5-29/32d.
Receive 29%
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 6.000.000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 6.000.000.

COMMERCIAL CABLES
Reuter's Service

London, August 20.—Today's Rates, Prices and Deliveries were:

Consols 2½% for account	£56⅞
Cheques on London at Paris	Fr. 27.00
T.T. on London at New York	G.$4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot)	48½d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5%
Market Rate of Discount	3½%
Cotton; Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridies	30.19d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Sciade and Bengal	18.39d.
Cotton; Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch Staple	24.81d.
Plantation Rubber September	2s. 1½d. Paid.
Deliveries, China Silk	41 bales.
Deliveries, Canton Silk	39 „
Deliveries, Japan Silk	255 „

U. K. METAL MARKET
Reuter's Service

London, August 20.—Today's Metal Prices were:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. (nominal)	122	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	137	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. (nett)	29	0	0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1/- extra in flask)	Nominal		
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	Nominal		
Standard Tin (cash)	277	10	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	28	5	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	277	10	0

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended August 21, 1918, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1918 $	1917 $
Gross receipts	30,541.40	28,777.47
Loss by currency depreciation	7,086.08	6,408.46
Effective receipts	23,455.32	22,369.01
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	24.47	23.60
Car miles run	77,266	71,944
Passengers carried	1,407,187	1,331,941

Rubber Outputs

	June lbs.	July lbs.
Ima	32,000	33,000
Amherst	1,690	—
Anglo-Dutch	60,000	35,000
Anglo-Java	120,000	58,600
Ayer Tawah	28,618	29,977
Batu Anam	18,883	23,714
Bukit Toh Alang	10,128	11,163
Bute	14,780	15,400
Chempedak	10,200	10,000
Chemor	18,245	23,901
Cheng	15,745	13,394
Consolidated	50,253	55,294
Dominion	43,312	42,500
Gula Kalumpong	32,500	35,500
Shipped to London	—	40,610
Java Consolidated	58,000	54,000
Kamunting	20,019	23,035
Kapala	11,211	11,014
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	9,000	8,570
Kota Bahroe	33,591	40,842
Kroewoek	42,000	28,000
Langkat	73,915	78,628
Padang	25,500	25,500
Permata	6,081	5,384
Pengkalan	10,508	12,544
Repah	12,000	11,000
Semambu	14,407	12,654
See Kee	—	13,437
Senawang	32,535	33,000
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Samagaga	—	20,000
Shanghai-Klebang	14,650	14,966
Shanghai-Kelantan	18,100	16,800
Shanghai-Seremban	11,021	11,242
Shanghai-Pahang	17,477	16,872
Shanghai-Sumatra	70,590	67,880
Sua Manggis	—	19,000
Sungala	9,419	10,011
Sungei	28,012	23,950
Taiping	13,000	13,551
Tanah Merah	34,000	30,900
ebong	71,250	72,000
Ulobri	4,530	5,699
Ziangbe	61,000	33,000

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Mishima Maru ..... July 27
Kanagawa Maru .. Aug. 13
Glenavy .. .. Aug. 13
Sado Maru ..... Aug. 16

For Liverpool etc.
Priam ..... Aug. 18

For San Francisco
Shinyo Maru ..... July 19
Venezuela ..... July 20
Harold Dollar ..... Aug. 9
Nanking ..... Aug. 14
Ecuador ..... Aug. 20
Korea Maru ..... Aug. 21

For Seattle
Katori Maru ..... July 29
Manila Maru ..... Aug. 1
Grayson ..... Aug. 20

For Tacoma:
Arabia Maru ..... June 13
Africa Maru ..... June 17
Suwa Maru ..... Aug. 22

For Vancouver
Monteagle ..... Aug. 3

For Marseilles
Shokwa Maru ..... July 16
Solvaer ..... Aug. 9

For Port Said:—
Porthos ..... Aug. 13

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Arabia Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

21.—The atmosphere begins to get rid of the last reminders of cyclonic centers in which had resulted over Southern and Central China the landing of the Kwangtung typhoon (15 August). Only a few distant thunder claps are heard in the morning and electric storm observed at evening north of the Yangtsze.

22.—The weather has cleared up. Barometer rising. Light east-south-east breezes.

Theursday, August 21, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar at Centg., mm.	753.00	754.13
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.65	29.69
Variation for mm 24h	–1.11	†0.47
Variation for mm 12h	†0.60	†0.90
Wind—Direction	WSW	NNE
Wind—Kilom per hour	11	13
Wind—Miles	6.8	8.1
Temperature—Cen	23°1	24°2
Temperature—Fah	73.6	75.6
Humidity co:	99	96
Nebulosity 5-10	3	10
Rainfall mm	—	2.2
Rainfall inches	—	0.09

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

Complete New Programme
From Friday to Sunday, 23rd to 25th August.
Showing
The Gripping Ambrosio Feature in Three Parts
"A SICILIAN HEROINE"

And the Most Screaming
NEW COMEDIES

THE PEKING JUGGLERS AND ACROBATS
A company of Special Peking Jugglers and Acrobats, has been specially engaged to appear during the intervals

Usual Matinees on Saturday and Sunday.

On Monday, 16th August.
Showing Episodes 11 and 12 of
"THE SECRET KINGDOM"

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA
BUBBLING WELL.

August 23rd, 24th and 25th
FOR THREE NIGHTS MORE
The International Vaudeville Co.
Entire and complete change of Programme
Mlle. Argella, *Operatic Singer*
Mlle. Rieuse, *Dancer*
Mr. Geo. Roger, *Comedian*
Smith and Bella Jackson, *American Dancers*
Los Yerar, *Spanish Dancers*
and
The Great Pathe Gold Rooster Film
"KICK IN"
A Five Part Drama of the type known as a "Crook Play." A breathless and sensational story.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Sulwo from Hankow: Messrs. Archibald, Grant, Good, Mrs Moran and Miss Moran.

Per C.N. s.s. Kaifong from Hongkong: Mrs. E. L. Clifford, Miss E. M. Clifford and Mrs. A. L. Hadgman and child.

Per C. N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. Breuer, Misses Cowan and Stevens, Messrs. Drayson, Hanse, John, Collins, Ruegg, Ersandt, Clark and Williams.

Per H.O. s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow: Misses Drake and Mrs. Sahwaltz.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. China for Manila: Mr. and Mrs. Alfredo Alfreri. For Hongkong: Mrs. Frank Rawlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Sze Shu-saw, Rev. D. S. Toppan, Misses M. and C. F. Woo, Mr. and Mrs. H.F. Thomson and infant, Master Li, Messrs. W. D. King, T. Wong, Yu Zai-sing, S. L. Frost, Li Ping-chin, Liang Yu-tung, Woo Shur-chong, Wong, Py-in, Ning Lisun, Chung Sung-wing, Dang In-kwong, Wu Shodu, J. L. Hsu, Wong Shue, Chang Noli-hwai, Lee Tsu, H. P. Chu, Beching and Mills.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sungkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

AMUSEMENTS

SEE
at the
Victoria Theatre
on August 23rd, 24th, 25th or 26th or at the Matinee on Sunday 25th
Wallace Reid
AND
Cleo Ridgely
IN THE
CELEBRATED PARAMOUNT MASTERPIECE
"THE HOUSE OF THE GOLDEN WINDOWS"
IN FIVE PARTS

Olympic Theatre
TONIGHT
Blanche Sweet
IN
"UNPROTECTED"
Five Parts
AND
Other New Films

Bright Lights! **Follow the Crowds** *Bright Music!*
TO
The Eldorado
"The Home of Refined Dancing"
Prof. Martinez Orchestra
First-Class Floor! **Everything No. 1** *First-Class Service!*

APOLLO THEATER
TONIGHT
APOLLO THEATER

ALASKA
The Original Arctic Motion Pictures Marvelous
Fearless ESKIMOS and Daring HUNTERS Conquering Wild Animals in Their Native Haunts
THRILLING AND REALISTIC SCENES
1,000 Scenes Portraying Scenic Grandeur and Weirdness of the Land of the Midnight Sun
$200,000 WONDER SENSATION
An educational picture that no man, woman or child should miss. Indorsed by Scientists and the public everywhere shown. Most marvelous portrayal of arctic life ever seen.
(Booking at Robinson Piano Co.)

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency

G. LION,
Manager.
1 French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
T. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Szabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowak	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund $11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.
Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $50,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,896,923.68

Head Office: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: M—n's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County, and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singpore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40.000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and surplus .....U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,173,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts oppened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.
Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,060
Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

MITSUI BANK, Ltd

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) .....Yen 20,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 13,950,000
Head Office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa, (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd.
The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

J. KENJOH, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

26 The Bund.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager,
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, AUGUS 23, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Ger.
Today							
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Amoy and Hongkong			13.30	..	..	..	
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Tsingtao & Dalny	Kobe maru	9.00	..	..	..	.	8.30
Nagasaki	Yamashiro m	9. 0	9.30	..	..	..	8.30
Japan Ports	Yamashiro m.	..	..		..	a10.00	9.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, Honolulu, U. S. & Europe	Omi maru	..		17.00	..	..	16.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Wenchow	Kwangchi	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Manila direct	Colombia	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Manila Direct	Arabia maru	..		..	..	a10.00	9.30
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	.	
Hankow		..	17.00		..	..	..
Ningpo		..	15.00		..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostock		..	15.00	.	..	..	
K'ope via N'saki & V'vostock	Simbirsk	..		..	15.30	..	15.15
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00			..	
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..		..	.	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Kaifong	21.00	..			.	21.00
Japan Ports	Omi maru	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Japan and Russia	Simbirsk	14.30	..	..	..	..	14 00
Nagasaki	do	..	..	..	..	a14.30	14.00
Moji	Omi maru	..	..	..	..	a11.30	11.00
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U S A.		..	10.30	..	..		10.00
Sunday, August 25.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton		16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Hongkong, S.Ports, Australia, Straits, C'lon, India & E'pe		16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Monday, August 26.							
France, etc.	* Andre Lebon						
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S. Ports, A'lia, Straits, Ceylon, India & E'pe v. Suez		..	68.00	..	..		17(24)
Tuesday, August 27.							
Weihaiwei			13.30	..			

* Ordinary mail will close at the French Post Office at 9 a.m. and registration at 5 p.m. on Saturday, August 12.

C Registration 5 p.m. on previous day.
D Letters and boxes withh declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 9 a.m.
E Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 3 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination	Mails. Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	3.00	9.00
Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, Chinkiang.		
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places		2.15
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.20
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train		
Sinchwang, (and Ssoking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangxi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	5.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangxi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, Huchow, Nanzin and (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siao-Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow		
Linghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	3.00	
	11.00	
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier.		
Chowpu	6.30	
	11.00	
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45	
	11.00	
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipao	3.00	3.00
	10.00	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	3.00	3.00
	11.00	4.00
Sundays only		1.30
Woung Train.	Close	Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	3.00	5.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily.	
	Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow		5.30
Steam Launch.	Close	Daily.
	a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu	3.00	

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Pandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

中華匯業銀行 CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
8.441 Ningpo Road.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.
Telephone No. 2618 General Office.
Telephone No. 1929 Manager's Office.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 25	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Altai Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sep. 1	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept. 8	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept. 9	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept. 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 19	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept. 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 5	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 23	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 23	—	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Aug. 24	—	Kobe	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 24	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 27	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 31	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 3	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 7	—	Moji, Kobe, & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

———	—	London, etc.	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
———	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 26	—	Port Said	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug. 23	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 23	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 23	noon	Manila and Singapore	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 23	3.00	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 23	—	Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 23	M.N.	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 24	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 25	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 27	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 28	—	Hongkong	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 29	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 1	—	F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept. 3	—	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug. 23	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 23	11.00*	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug. 23	4.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Aug. 24	18.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 27	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 27	2.30	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug. 29	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 29	D.L.	Dairen and Newchwang	Hwah Kuei	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 3	9.00*	Antung	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 5	—	Tientsin & Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Aug. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Aug. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Aug. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Aug. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 22 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
Aug. 22 —	Japan	Nissho Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 22 —	Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 22 —	Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug. 22 —	Chefoo	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 22 —	Hankow	Tehhsing	Br.	H.O. S.S. Co
Aug. 22 —	Hankow	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 22 —	Hankow	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 22 —	Hankow	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 22 —	Settle etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 22 —	Hongkong and Manila	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 22 —	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 23 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 22 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 22 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 22 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Sellar, will leave on **Friday, August 23,** at about 12 o'clock midnight For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Friday, August 23,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru**, Captain S. Horokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, August 23,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takeita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, August 24,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer **Ngantin**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, August 24,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta**, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, August 26,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. William, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 27,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickward, will leave on **Wednesday, August 28,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, August 29,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, Aug. 23,** at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

MANILA and SINGAPORE.—The Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Lower Wharf on **Friday, August 23,** at noon. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at 9 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235

WENCHOW.—The Str. **Kwangchi**, Captain J. H. Davis, will leave on Friday night. For Freight apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Friday, August 23,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kaifong**, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, August 25,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sungkiang**, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, August 27,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Mexico Maru**, Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **Wednesday, Aug. 28,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, August 29,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **Sunday, Sept. 1,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Toonan**, Captain Taylor, will leave on **Friday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, August 24,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 27,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN & NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwah Kuei**, Capt. Hiraoka will leave on **Thursday, Aug. 29,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, August 29,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Capt. W. McDonlad will leave on **Tuesday, Sept. 3,** at 9 a.m. For Freigh or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Telephone No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **Thursday, Sept. 5,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING KEELUNG, KOBE and YOKKAICHI.—The O.S.K. Str. **Altai Maru**, Captain S. Yamane, will be despatched on **Sunday, August 25.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. For Freight, please apply to The O.S.K., No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Sunday, September 8.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on **Thursday, September 19.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW—S.S. **Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.**—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers **Wuchang and Chungkiang** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo—S.S. **Hsin Peking.**—Sailing from the French Bund

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see **"THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Undersigned,** or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77,
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. ECUADOR	Aug. 20	S.S. COLOMBIA	Aug. 23
S.S. COLOMBIA	Sept. 14	S.S. VENEZUELA ...	Sept. 21

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only, No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" ....16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. COLUSA	Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..	Sept. 25
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...	Nov. 27	S.S. COLUSA	Nov. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5050 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Marseilles
For Genoa
AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.			
"ALTAI MARU" (15,000 tons)	Capt. ———	Aug. 22,	Aug. 25
"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. H. Y'amoto,	Sept. 7,	Sept. 8
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. S. Nagata,	Sept. 18,	Sept. 19
For Hongkong			
"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons)	Capt. Y Y'amoto,	Sept. 5,	Sept. 6
For Manila and Singapore			
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. S. Nagata.	Aug. 20,	Aug. 23
For Hongkong and Singapore			
"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiya,	Aug. 27,	Aug. 28
CHINA COASTING LINE			
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen			
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons)	Capt. S. Imai,	Aug. 15,	Aug. 18
For Tientsin and Dairen			
KOHOKU MARU (2,610 tons)	Capt. S. Ohba	Sept. 3	Sept. 5
For Foochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao			
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons)	Capt. S. Imai,	Aug. 30	Sept. 1

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—

M. SHIMAMURA.
Mangager.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tels. 4234 and 4235

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI,

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE
via VANCOUVER
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong	
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Empress of Japan ..	Sept. 3
† Key West	Sept. 15	Monteagle	Sept. 21
Monteagle	Oct. 5	Empress of Japan	Oct. 29
Empress of Japan ..	Nov. 9	Monteagle	Nov. 25

† Cargo Only

* Monteagle calls at Moji

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD
Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFCE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU	20,000 tons for San Francisco,	Aug. 21, 1918
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons for San Francisco,	Sept. 3, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco,	Sept. 9, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco,	Oct. 5, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons for Hongkong,	Aug. 14, 1918

All the stemers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steampship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	SEPT.	7th
* S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	24th

* S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	6th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
G. J. PETROCELLI.
Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'tze	Nightingale	Br. g-b				
MMB	May 29	Curise	Palos	Am. g-b.	193	2	46	H. Dainao
BNB	—	—	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
7 P	—	—	Quiros	Am. g-b.				
P&OBI	—	—	Scarale	Br. g-b.				
MMB	—	—	Samar	Am. g-b.				
WTW	—	—	Snipe	Br. g-b.				

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to **DO IT NOW**

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
* (For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
KANAGAWA MARU ..	12,500	———	
INABA MARU	12,500	———	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Sept. 16
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. T. Tozawa,	Sept. 29

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. Y.Nakajima,	Aug. 23
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Aug. 27
TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	Sept. 3

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M.Michida,	Aug. 24
TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	Aug. 31
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Michida,	Sept. 7
TAKESHIMA MARU .	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	Sept. 14

FOR JAPAN

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Migo,	Aug. 24

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Sept. 13

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Sept. 3
KATORI MARU	19,000	———	Oct. 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	———	Oct. 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Sept. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Oct. 16
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Nov. 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2220	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2360	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	640	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	200	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	340	1311
1315	048	—	—	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1558	316	—	377	dep. Liucheng dep.	—	120	1032
1810	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	853	—	523	arr. Fengpu dep.	—	1953	1443
1206	810	—	—	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2230	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	705	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	610	1230	2040	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1052	1455	2252	a. Tsiningchow d.	52	1125	1858	628	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

STRONG ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED BY ITALIANS

Heavy Losses Inflicted On Austrians On Sasso Rosso Slopes, Says Rome Communique

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 20.—An official communique reports:

We repulsed strong attacks against our Cornone lines on the southern slopes of Sasso Rosso, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ...	$585
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$355 B.
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	$800 B.
Yangtsze	$210 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 26½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$152 B.
Hongkong Fire	$325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def ...	Tls. 146
Indo-China Pref ..	
"Shell"	110/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 24 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 37 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.90
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ...	$145 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 136 B.
New Eng. Works ..	Tls. 25 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 73½ B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$93 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 72½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 68
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$13½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 187½ B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 120
Oriental	Tls. 58
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 154 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 16½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 9½ S.
Yangtszepoo Pref ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$83 B.
Green Island	$8 S.
Langkats	Tls. 16 S.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ..	Tls. 67½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$80
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.60
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8½
Amherst	Tls. 0.30 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.20 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.65 B.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 3
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.05
Dominion	Tls. 6½
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 5
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 14
Kamunting	Tls. 3½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 11
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 4½
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.82½ B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.05
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay ...	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay pref ...	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1.12½
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban .	Tls. 0.75
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90
Tebong	Tls. 14½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10½
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 64½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 50
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 82½ B.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 160½

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Nicholas Pleaded For Wife And Children

London, August 6.—A Moscow despatch via Amsterdam describing the last moments of the former Tsar, says that Nicholas remained cool and composed on the execution ground. Just before he was shot he exclaimed that "I entreat you to save my wife and innocent and unhappy children. My blood may save Russia from destruction."—*Nichi Nichi.*

Dr. Wu War Minister In Canton Cabinet?

Peking Report Says He Is, With Tsen Minister Of Interior

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, August 21.—The members of the Military Government at Canton are officially published as follows:

Tsen Chun-hsuan, Minister of the Interior.

Wu Ting-fang, Minister of War.

Li Pao-yi, Minister of the Navy.

Li Lieh-chun, Chief of the General Staff.

Chang Hsing-yuen, without portfolio.

Japanese Troops Only At Manchuli

(Continued From Page 1)

prisoners of war who were previously trying to maintain neutrality.

Strike Is Fiasco

Vladivostok, August 21.—The strike is terminating in a fiasco. The port workshops have paid off the dock laborers and substituted Chinese while at the Arsenal shops a serious scuffle took place between the workmen favoring a strike and those opposing it and the Allied patrols were forced to intervene to prevent bloodshed.

A noticeable feature is that the Bolshevik fever among several classes of workmen is subsiding and sanity returning.

It is reported that there has been a private deal between the Americans and the Municipality and roubles 3,500,000 have been loaned to the town on the security of the tramways.

The Japanese are finishing their concentration on the Ussuri front.

At Evgenevka sailors from the British warship Suffolk, supported by their own armored cars, attacked the Bolsheviki in face of heavy artillery fire and put them to flight.

Wounded Czechs A Problem

Messrs. Teusler, Frazer and Hall are finding their resources taxed to the limit caring for the wounded Czechs and sick and destitute refugees. There are 20,000 of the latter in addition to 4,000 children between here and Manchuria station. Bishop Tucker is investigating the conditions at Harbin and Hailar, accompanied by four American doctors carrying immediate supplies. Other doctors and nurses are being mobilised at Changchun.

Doctor Teusler has authorised the Red Cross Chapter at Harbin to supervise the distribution of gold $15,000 a month for the care of the children.

The Red Cross locally is treating sixteen British subjects and sixty Czech surgical cases on Russian Island, besides 240 Czech medical cases segregated in the military hospital.

10,000 Men Against Semenoff

Tokio, August 21.—Official. The enemy troops who defeated General Semenoff recently were over 10,000 strong but now the bulk of them have been removed elsewhere while the Zabaikal Cossacks who joined the enemy have returned to their homes with the consequence that the strength of the enemy in the vicinity of Dauria is now between 2,000 and 3,000.

The body of the enemy who landed on the southern shores of Lake Khanka and advanced north of Grodekovo have been driven back by the Russian troops protecting the railway tunnel near there.

The Russo-Chinese borders are now strongly guarded but mounted bandits are found to be a menace between Vladivostok and Nikolsk.

The enemy in the direction of Ussuri continued his attacks on our right wing on the night of the 18th but was repulsed and they showed no sign of a renewal of the attacks on the following day. Evidently the enemy is waiting a fresh opportunity.

A general meeting of the representatives of the workmen and soldiers in the Far East at Blagovestchensk passed a resolution that they must fight for their principles to the utmost. The Magyar troops there have all gone to the Ussuri front and the strength of the enemy on that front is now estimated to be between 10,000 and 12,000 and they have been reinforced by 3,000 men from Zabaikal.

The enemy vessels landed 450 cavalry with two guns at Cahmenlinbalof. These seem to be moving in the direction of Muchinaya and enemy scouts have been found 15 versts west of that town.

Baron Megata To Head Siberian Relief Mission

Tokio, August 21.—Baron Megata has been appointed Chief of the Economic Relief Commission to Siberia. Its members consist of sixteen other persons representing railway, army, navy, shipping, banking, mining, commerce, industry and general interests besides the diplomats.

Addressing the commission Baron Goto, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, emphasised the absolute necessity for the co-operation of the commission with the army which had been despatched to the Maritime Province. Baron Goto called it the New Salvation Army for Russia.

He said that after a very careful study of the situation following the collapse of Russia, Japan, in view of the geographical situation, decided on a policy of saving Siberia first in order to make it the nucleus for saving Russia Proper. For that purpose there was an urgent necessity to send supplies. There was a still more urgent requirement, the restoration of peace and order, but Japan had no intention whatever to interfere with the internal policy of Siberia and was carefully avoiding doing so. Japan's troops were now co-operating with the Americans and her Allies for the relief of Siberia and the chief command of the forces being now in the hands of General Otani, the responsibility of Japan had greatly increased.

Baron Goto continued, Japan's troops must be carefully distinguished from an army of conquest or aggression in any form. Its purpose was much higher. It intended the salvation of a neighborly country. The principle of universal brotherhood is actuating the military action taken by Japan and she aims to spread that sentiment of love and sympathy of her neighbors which permeates the true policy of Japan as the Power of the Far East, hoping that her neighbors will come to bathe in the same blessing as the people of Japan. He expected the members of the commission to bear this point carefully in mind and to extend relief as efficiently as possible. The British were already proposing co-operation in this respect, while America has relief in Siberia and organised co-operation with them was expected to realise the aim and purpose of the new commission.

On Chinese Border

Harbin, August 21.—According to a telegram received by the local paper Vestnik Manchjurii from Manchuria station, the agreement between the Chinese General Chang and the Bolsheviki lasts only till August 27. The Chinese authorities are taking all measures to prevent any collisions occurring. The Bolsheviki are trying to persuade the Chinese to renew the negotiations on account of the difference of opinion prevailing in their ranks. A small section are threatening to destroy the station as soon as the Russian troops appear but the majority are declaring that they are not willing to fight against the Czech-Slovaks or Japanese and are requesting an immediate renewal of the negotiations with the Chinese or withdrawal westwards.

Reliable information states that the main force of the Germans and Bolsheviki has withdrawn to Matievskaya, where they had previously concentrated all their artillery and machine-guns. It is confirmed that the Bolsheviki regiments consist chiefly of Germans and Magyars.

The Allied troops are concentrating along the Chinese railway in the following order:

The Russians at Tsagan, the Czechs at Buhedu and the Japanese at Hailar.

Murphy Stopped

An officer on board a warship was drilling his men.

"I want every man to lie on his back, put his legs in the air, and move them as if he were riding a bicycle," he explained. "Now commence."

After a short effort one of the men stopped.

"Why have you stopped, Murphy?" asked the officer.

"If ye plaze, Sir," was the answer, "Oi'm coasting!"—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ..... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	19.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH ..... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW ... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.1	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG.... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17 17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING ..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	T.P.R. Local	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40	T.P.R. Local	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	T.P.R. Local	..
TSINANFU ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20 27	T.P.R. Local	..
PUKOW ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56	T.P.R. Local	..
NANKING ..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.25	23.00
CHINKIANG .... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.08	16.16	1.00
TANYANG ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.39	14.12	16.43	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW .. dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	16.08	17.39	20.20	3.00
WUSIH ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.18
SHANGHAI NORTH..... arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

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Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

WOOSUNG (FORTS .. dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
KIANGWAN dep	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.21	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

SHANGHAI NORTH.. dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.55
WOOSUNG FORTS.. arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.30

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16 13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.53*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.17*
Sunzkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yekzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yekzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.49
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.		*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.33*	*18.23*
Shanghai South ..... arr.		*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7 10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.16	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

NOTICE
Emergency Passports

American citizens are hereby informed that those residing in the Shanghai Consular District who desire EMERGENCY passports should make application for same at least fifteen days before they expect to make use of them, in order that their applications may be sent to the American Legation at Peking by mail, or referred to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., by telegraph. There are many countries for which authority to issue emergency passports must be obtained from the Department of State, Washington.

There may be exceptional cases when it may not be possible to make applications for emergency passports fifteen days in advance. In such cases at least three days' notice must be given so that request for authority to issue the passport may be sent to the Legation by telegraph, if necessary.

Emergency passports are issued only to those who have applied for Department passports. Persons who have not previously applied for Department passports are required to make applications for Department passports at the time of making their applications for emergency passports.

In all cases where request for authority to issue emergency passports is made by telegraph, the cost of telegraphing must be borne by the persons desiring the passports.

NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON,
American Consul in Charge.
August 20, 1918. 19043

A mass meeting of Americans is called for 4:30 p.m. at the Court room of the United States Court for China, on Friday the 23rd instant, for the purpose of preparing for the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive at Shanghai. 19044

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(FOREIGN SETTLEMENT)
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On and from Monday, 26th August, 1918, the address of the Company's Head Offices will be as under:

TRACTION HOUSE, No. 7, Soochow Road.

(Between Museum and Szechuen Roads).

The new telephone number to all departments will be CENTRAL 601 (4 lines).

J. G. SMEATON,
Acting General Manager.

2, North Soochow Road,
Shanghai, 23rd August, 1918. 19057

LOST

Delivery Order, part of B/L No. 16, steamer "Wosang," voyage 402, from Hongkong, May 18th, 1918. Issued by the Indo-China S. N. Co. calling for 2 bundles Wire. A Duplicate Delivery Order has been issued and the public is hereby warned against negotiating the original.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Shanghai, August 21st, 1918. 19049

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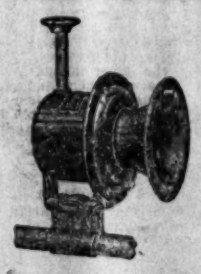

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Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

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FOR RENT: Small unfurnished flat, three rooms and bath, hot and cold water, telephone. Western district. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS. 19055 A. 25

TO LET: Between 20th September and 31st October for a term of either 2, 4 or 6 weeks, a comfortable Bungalow on the Sorai Beach, Korea. The Beach is easily accessible by public motor car from Sharin Railway Station on the main line. The Bungalow is situated on a cliff 70 feet high and is only 5 minutes walk from the bathing beach. It contains 1 sitting room, 2 bed-rooms, 3 wide verandahs, kitchen, celler and servants' quarters. It is fully furnished with the exception of blankets, bed linen and cutlery. Excellent bathing, boating and mountain walks. Fresh milk and all foreign provisions are obtainable in the village. Apply to Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS. 19046 A.23

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TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road. 18876

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WANTED: Ford Cars wanted for American Red Cross service in Siberia. Will owners who wish to dispose of their cars communicate with W.A.B. Nichols, 18B. Kiangse Road.

WANTED: Governess' cart and donkey. Must be in good order. Send terms to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS. 19042 A.23.

WANTED: High power sporting rifle, medium caliber, Winchester or Marlin preferred, non-automatic. At least 200 cartridges must go with gun. Reply, giving full particulars as to make and model of rifle, caliber, etc., and how many cartridges. Apply to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS. 19024 A.24.

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